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Enchantment Of The Snow

THE LURE OF NARCISSUS

(See Page 5)

THE FIRST PATIENT

Short Story By "Amar"

I am a doctor, though I haven't been one for very long,—in fact, for less thn a year. This is the story of my first patient, and I record it because I feel that it must be unique among the first-case histories of doctors since the time of Hippocrates.

Soon after taking my medical degree, I engaged a small flat in one of the upper-class residential suburbs of the city, and fitted up my reception room and dispensary with modern furniture and equipment. I remember how excited I was on the day I put up my name-board, arranged the chairs in my office, and tested the electric push-button at the front door to see whether it rang the bell properly. But, for four days, the bell did not ring, and nobody came to disturb my undesired solitude, save an insurance agent who inquired into my family history and wanted to know how much I was earning.

On the morning of the fifth day however, my luck changed. I was sitting on the revolving chair at my office table, reading a magazine of real romances when . heard a timid knock at the door and a girl came into the room. I hurriedly hid the magazine under the blotting pad and invited her to be seated. She took a chair facing me across the table, while I cast a rapid glance at her. She was about twenty, of medium height, with slightly slanting eyes and a small nose and mouth. I was about to ask her what her trouble was, when she opened the conversation herself, saying, "I have come to fetch you to see a case, doctor. I live next door, with my uncle Sir Gangaram, the retired judge. His son is not doing well, and has sent me to ask you to visit him. He is rather weak, and confined to bed, otherwise he would have come here to see you."

I rose and collected a few things in my bag to take with me; and as we descended the front door-steps, the various possible diagnoses of the judge's son's weakness passed through my mind,—tuberculosis, anaemia, diabetes, sprue..... My speculations were cut short, however, as we entered the adjacent compound and reached the portico of a large old-fashioned house. The girl led me through a well-furnished drawing-room and along a corridor into a spacious bedroom with tall windows draped with lace curtains. On a handsome wooden bedstead near the end wall, lay a young man with closed eyes.

"Here is the doctor, Sundar", said the girl as we stepped into the room. The young man opened his eyes and smiled feebly. "Thank you, Parvati", he said in a low voice, "I shall call you if the doctor needs anything." The girl left the room and I approached the bed and sat on a low stool beside it. My patient appeared to be on the right side of thirty and had handsome features, a broad forehead, and dark wavy hair. I asked him for his symptoms, and he said rather slowly and hesitantly, "It is difficult for me to describe exactly what is wrong with me, doctor. I have never been ill in my life, but during the last three or four days I have been unable to concentrate on my work. I sleep badly, and do not relish my food. I feel generally weak, and sometimes there is a funny sensation in my chest."

I turned down the thin shawl which covered him, and noticed that his limbs were trembling slightly. His pulse rate was a little above normal, but he had no fever. I examined him thoroughly, but could detect nothing wrong except a slight fluttering quality of the heart-beat. My brain was working fast, searching for at least a provisional diagnosis but I had to confess to myself that I was completely at sea. However, all doctors know a few prescriptions which are guaranteed not to harm any patient, whatever he may be suffering from, and I decided to give him one of these, while I thought over the case at greater leisure.

I said cheerfully, "You have no need to worry; you will be all right very soon. I shall send you some medicine straightway, and visit you again to-morrow morning." Then, on an after-thought, I added, "You had better stay in bed for a day or two. If there is no one here to attend on you, I can send you a trained nurse." The young man shook his head. "That is not necessary, doctor," he said, "Parvati will look after me quite well. She is my maternal uncle's daughter. I am the only child of my parents, and they longed to have a girl in the house; so they borrowed Parvati when she was a toddler, and she has been with us ever since."

On my way out, I found Parvati waiting for me in the drawing room, and she accompanied me to my flat for fetching the medicine. Whilst I was dispensing it, I assured her that her cousin would soon recover, and she appeared to be greatly relieved. From her conversation I could perceive that she was very fond of Sundar.

* * *

During the next three days I visited Sundar every morning, and carried out a series of clinical tests on him. I consulted my text books and lecture notes on medicine with greater energy than I had expended on them in my student days. And every day Parvati came to my clinic for Sundar's medicine, and I gave her detailed instructions how to nurse him. But I was no nearer the diagnosis of his condition than I had been on the first day. Finally, I decided to pocket my pride and seek advice from my old teacher, Professor Prakash, who had taken a special interest in me when I worked in his wards.

I visited him at his house in the evening and laid my problem before him. He listened attentively and asked me questions concerning my patient's temperament and environment, and the other inmates of the household. Then he leaned back in his chair in silence for a few minutes before delivering his opinion. "It is, of course, difficult for me to be dogmatic about a case which I haven't seen personally," he said, "but your admirably clear description leads me to believe that your patient is not suffering from any organic disease. It seems to me highly probable that he is merely in love; but there is apparently some factor in the situation which has produced a sense of frustration in his subconscious mind, and reacted on his physical body in the form of the subjective symptoms you have enumerated. I would suggest that the remedy should be psychological rather than medicinal, and I think you are capable of tackling the problem from that angle."

As I walked home, I pondered over the professor's diagnosis. The more I considered it, the more convinced I felt of its correctness, and I wondered why I hadn't thought of it myself earlier. I resolved to try my hand at psychotherapy at the earliest opportunity.

When I visited Sundar next morning, I omitted my routine general examination, and talked to him instead, on the elements of psychology, after which I came straight to the point. "What you are suffering from, I said, "is the result of an educational conflict which has been buried in your subconscious because it is for some reason disturbing to your conscious mind. You are in love,—but you do not want to admit it to yourself, or perhaps you think there is some insuperable obstacle preventing its fulfilment. The only advice I can offer you is to use your courage and commonsense,—for I am sure you possess both these qualities."

Sundar seemed to be deeply impressed by my harangue. He sat up in bed, and his eyes were shining as he exclaimed, "You do not know what you have done for me, doctor! I shall certainly act upon your advice and try to justify your confidence in my capabilities." I left him shortly afterwards, for I was feeling rather exhausted after my first attempt at psychotherapy.

When I went to bed that night, I could not sleep. I tried to read, but a multitude of thoughts came crowding into my mind; so I laid the book aside and gave myself up to my reflections. It was clear to me that my connection with the case was now over, but still I felt a strange longing to continue my visits to the judge's house. The professor's remarks on frustration rose to my mind, and in a flash I realised that they applied to me just as much as they did to Sundar. During the past few days I had been experiencing almost the same symptoms as those of which he had complained..... But then, in my case, there was actually an insuperable obstacle in the way of fulfilment; and therefore the only course open to me was an early and dignified retreat. I determined not to go again to the house next door.

The nsxt morning, I renewed my decision. But when I sat at my office table, reading a medical journal, I was overwhelmed by an irresistible impulse to pay my daily visit. I was just about to rise from my chair, when I heard the bell ring, and Sundar walked into the room. He greeted me genially and seated himself opposite to me. "I was afraid you might not come to see me this morning," he said with a smile, "and so I have come to see you! Your advice has worked wonders with me already!"

"'Have you spoken to her of your love?" I asked him. And I felt a sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach as I waited for his answer. There was a twinkle in his eye as he said, "Not yet. But I intend to do so in a very short while!" A wave of irrational relief swept over me. I said, "There is one thing I don't understand,—why your symptoms were so long delayed; why you did not experience them long ago." "But I couldn't have done so," he replied with a puzzled look, "for I have known her only for a short time." It was my turn to be puzzled. I said, "You told me that Parvati has been with you ever since she was a child." "That is true", he nodded, "but I am not in love with Parvati.... Besides, she is already betrothed to a young man, and they love each other very much."

My swivel chair seemed to spin round crazily, and it was with difficulty that I maintained my poise and balance. Sundar said, "I want to ask you a question, but before I do so, will you tell me your first name?" I said, "My name is Suneeta." Sundar got up and came to my side of the table and sat on the edge of it. He placed his hand over mine and asked gently, 'Suneeta, do lady-doctors ever fall in love with their men-patients?"

I felt myself trembling, just as Sundar had trembled at my touch on the occasion of my first visit. For once in my life I was at a loss for an answer, but he continued, "I saw you for the first time on the day you hung up the board outside your surgery, and I knew you were the girl I had been waiting for, all these years. I could not think of a better method of meeting you and getting to know you, than to call you on a professional visit. I am sorry I played a trick on you, but you know, I was not wholly pretending my symptoms!"

As we descended the steps on to the pavement, a little later, Sundar said, 'You diagnosed my ailment correctly, though you mistook the causative factor. I feel certain that mine is an incurable case, and so I shall have to be your patient for the rest of my life!"

The doctor felt an irresistible impulse to visit the patient! Strange Doctor! A Strange patient! Of course there are two knots in the story. One of them a Wedding knot!

"I wish you doctors would write these prescriptions in Latin, so a guy could tell what he's taking".

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'I Found Myself Seated Third From Stalin'

By Shaukat Usmani

The author, undertook a secret trip to Mos cow in 1928 to obtain Soviet help for India's freedom battle with the approval of top nationalist leaders. It was not entirely an accident that he found himself a member of the Presidium on the occasion of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern and his reminiscences of the session have more than a historical interest today, 20 years later.

The Soviet Union to the moderate Socialists in India and abroad means nothing more nor less than an aggressive Power not dissimilar to any other Power on earth with aims of expansion and imperialist designs. The Soviet system and its extension in other parts of the world signifies to them nothing more than aggression in a naked form. These Socialists ignore the ideology, they close their eyes to the benefits of collectivisation in regions where Junkerism and Prussian war lordism was supreme before this World War II.

To the extreme dogmatic Trotsky brand of communists, the Socialist Soviet sysetm is the equivalent of "a degenerate workers' State".

These leftists have no time to prune the branches of the imperialist-capitalist system in India and elsewhere but they are bent on cutting down the huge Socialist tree of Sovietism. They waste time and energy on anti-Soviet tirades and propaganda. They ignore the Home Front, the communal canker and imperialist domination. Their anti-communal and anti-imperialist-capitalist propaganda is lukewarm compared to the vehemence of anti-Soviet one.

But to us of the old school of Leninist-Marxist thought, the Soviet system symbolises a mighty world revolution. Repudiation, if any, by any one of the Soviet leaders of the world revolution does not wash away the revolution ideology involved in the October Russian Revolution. This Revolution gave the ideological atmosphere which is non-checkable and pervades the Universe and specially the suppressed colonials, as also the working class and peasants.

Plans Laid Bare

With these ideas I entered the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case of 1924 and with these ideas I came out of it after the hard labour of 4 years and a quarter of a C Class treatment (9th May 1923 to 26th August 1927). In Jail I laid plans for my secret journey to Moscow and I disclosed my intentions to my comrades there.

After release I was 'picked' for the membership of the A.I.C.C. but it had no charm for me, as my mind was fixed elsewhere. I agreed with many of my friends on the question of seeking of Soviet military aid. Many Congressmen fell in line with me and with my comrades of the revolutiinary parties. I became the bearer of their message to Moscow.

The country at the time of the Madras Congress was seething with revolt. While the revolutionaries were planning the blowing up of the Simon Commission train, the Congress was planning a non-violent symbolic movement. With the permission of my revolutionary friends I laid bare our plan about Moscow to some of the Hindu and Muslim Congress Leaders. I will mention the names of the dead ones only. Mr. Mohammed Ali agreed, so also Syt. Vithalbhai Patel. Syt. Srinivas Iyengar also was apprised of the same. to some extent. Both Mohammed Ali and Iyengar came to Europe and the latter to Moscow.

The methods I adopted were very dangerous and it is better that I should not deal with them here. I have never travelled any where abroad yet, but as an Indian. This time the risks I took were well appreciated by the Comintern authorities. Legal journeys to Moscow by colonial slaves were taboo those days and still passports to U.S.S.R. can only be given to those who go with a set purpose where no 'conspiracy' against British Imperialism is involved.

The False Start

After writing letters to friends in the east, in Calcutta, Benares, in Allahabad and as far as Madras telling them that I was starting for a tour of the East and meant to meet them, I took my route to the West. As I was sure that the letters to my friends would be intercepted and the C.I.D. would be on the look out for me in the East, I adopted this ruse. Mr. Langford James laid much stress on this ruse of mine saying that I had cheated the police

With a false passport I left Karachi and entered the Persian Gulf on the third day. The boat approached the Persian Port of Bushire at a distance of three miles No ship can enter the Bushire waters which are shallow. The passport and Customs authorities did not trouble much as our own men were working there. Without wasting time on the Persian journey I come direct to Baku.

Baku, the horse driven Tram-car city in 1921 was now completely electrified. Not only did tram-cars run by electricity but the electric railway trains ran to and from Baku in every direction.

The first Cinema poster that caught my eye in Baku was that of "Leila Majnoon' in the Turkish language. This gives the lie to the bourgeoise propaganda that the Soviet Peoples are debarred from the classical and historical themes.

Taking a Skurri Pois (Mail Train) from Baku to Moscow the journey covered barely two days. It was very dry and hot during the entire journey and I thought Moscow would be no better. But to my utter surprise Moscow, though not very hot, was sufficiently comparable to Bombay in April.

Moscow In 1928

Moscow in 1928 was quite a different city to that of 1921 when I left it for India. Intensely electrified, cleaner, the mood of the people more satisfied, the citizens better fed and were better clad. There was a general satisfaction with the advance made during this one decade of revolution. There were many foreign faces to be seen as this was the period of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern.

Moscow during the International Congresses wears a festive look. All the countries' representatives were gathered here and the Hotels were packed with these delegates.

The Comintern Congress opened in the gilded chamber of the Trade Union Hall (formerly the Nobles' Club) in the third week of June. To my utter surprise I heard my name called as one of the members of the Presidium of the Congress.. I walked from the delegates' benches and ascended the dais and found myself seated third from Stalin. Stalin had grown definitely older since I had seen him last in September 1921. I did not like to talk with Stalin as I was quite biased against him regarding the Trotsky Affair. I was not alone in this as many other delegates had the same bias

Besides Stalin and other Soviet members of the Presidium, sat old and fatigued foreign members of the Presidium. There sat the German veteran Communist Clara Zetkin, the Italian Comrade Ercoli, German Comrade Ebert, Rommele and a lot others. Last but not the least important of the lot was Comrade Lovestone, the American candidate for the Presidential Elections. Bukharin occupied the Chair being the President of the Communist International. This office was abolished this year and the most important member of the Comintern became the General Secretary. It was the all-pervading but simple comrade Platnitsky. Short and stout, shrewd and hardworking. He built the Comintern office on a firmer basis

Background For The Congress

The Congress opened with a background of capitalist offensive against the Soviet in all countries. From Arcos Raid in London of a year back to the murder of the Soviet Envoy at Warsaw, from the Austin Chamberlain conspiracies against the Soviet to the tightening of the ring with approaches to Germany by Anglo-French bourgeoise in the West and the technique of intrigues in Afghanistan and Iran, it was an all-round era of offensive against the Soviet and the Comintern

There was all round preparation from Afghanistan to right up to the Baltic in a semi-circular belt, there were numerous preparations for a war against the Soviet. The winter manoeuvres of the Western Command in India on the N. W Frontier were so extensive that they gave one the impression that the mobilisation for an offensive was begun. The sponsers of the forward policy of War were supreme in the Indian army and they did their utmost to push themselves into Afghanistan adroitly by pushing Amanullah away and thus gaining ground on the Afghan Country through Bachcha-i-Saqqa and others

The Soviet and the Comintern took stock of all these things. The Comintern started its offensive. Under these circumstances and surroundings the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International got started.

It took stock of all the historical background from the Rappalo Treaty (1922) to the overthrow of the moderate Herriot Government in France—since this Government had the audacity to make diplomatic approaches to the U.S.S.R. Both the Labour Government in England by the Zinoviev Letter fraud, and the Herriot Government under some such circumstances came to grief within a short period of one another. Herr Stressman-administration which signed the Rappalo Treaty of 1922 became lukewarm and fear-stricken after the murder of Rathenau, who signed this Concordat with the Soviet at Rappalo, a small village in the vicinity of Genoa. Europe was in the throes of an anti-Soviet wave and Asia followed it in no uncertain terms when we find Reza Shan of Iran hanging more than a score of Communists under the guidance of Anglo-French hegemony. France the country of Fraternity, Equality, was no longer following these slogans in any form. Brute force was suppressing all the progressive ideas It was engaged in a war against Bolshevism. Pilsudsky in Poland and King Boris in Bulgaria, both were murdering communists again and again under some plea for the other. The Sofia Bomb outrage of 1923 became an inspiration for the tiny Tsar of Bulgaria to undertake anti-Red measures from time to time.

Bukharin Opens The Sessions

The President of the Comintern opened the proceedings of the Congress by delivering his Draft Thesis on the survey of the World situation. Delegate after delegate spoke after him. some supported. others criticised him. Some foreign delegates criticised him without rhyme or reason as one who criticises the Russian leaders becomes very popular in the Soviet Union, may he be a foreign or a U. S. S. R. citizen. Another nail in the coffin of bourgeois tirade that criticism is not tolerated in that land of the Workers and Peasants Government.

Pointed remarks by the speakers in support of the case of Trotsky made Stalin agree to give his explanation before a select gathering of the Executive heads of the Communist Parties of the World. I shall touch on this later on and quite graphically. The explanation was quite lucid and convincing. It won over almost all the delegates to the stand of the Soviet Leader.

Of all the Theses delivered during the Congress the most important ones were the Draft Programme, the War Danger, the Colonial Problems and the one on Tactics and Strategy. Finnish delegate was the most vociferous in declaring that his country was the most important in the defence of the U.S.S.R. as the attack on the Soviet Union would take place from his country. Finland would be the spring-board of operations, or the jumping off ground of the Anglo-French forces. The Iranian delegate demanded attention to his country as the most suited for British forces for an attack on the Soviet. The Korean and the Japanese pointed to the East while the Polish one pointed to the offensive of Pilsudsky already had begun in the shape of massacre of the Communists and the dastardly murder of the Soviet Ambassador Vorovsky at Warsaw. which constituted a provocation for the Soviet to declare war on Poland thus inviting the intervention of the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale The Indian delegate shouted that British imperialism was the Axis on which world capitalism revolved and it was in India where the main preparations for the war against the Soviet were taking place He cited a long list of military figures and pointed to the presence of the French Generals at the time of winter Manouvres in 1927-28 period He pleaded for the development and intensification of Communist movement in India. All were heard patiently. All were pledged the Comintern support.

Colonial Thesis

The colonial Thesis was delivered by that expert on India, M. Kusinnen supported by Sikandur Sur from India. They said that Indian bourgeoisie was incapable of playing any revolutionary role in the sense the Chinese did. Both emphasised that the Indian bourgeoisie was the junior partner of the British one and as such it only could show opposition to frighten the foreign imperialist in its giving concessions by the show of force. Actual force the Indian bourgeoisie did not like to use since the situation might go out of their hands and the initiative pass into the hands of the workers and the peasants. Decolonisation Theory came in for bitter criticism.

There were some delegates (from Britain mostly) who thought that British imperialism might leave India without a struggle and vacate the colony as if by magic. When a vote was taken for and against the "Decolinisation Theory" it was unanimously against it. Some people by mistake voted for it when they meant against it. They sent in a representation. These voters made it clear that they were consistently opposing the "Decolonisation Theory

Ear-phones And Megaphones

The delegates spoke in German, Russian, English, French, Italian, etc. Those who could not understand the original language in which the delegate spoke they used. the switch fixed in their desks on a language they could understand and the translators simultaneously with the speakers speech transmitted the translations in almost all the languages. The delegates had each one an ear-phone and as easily could they catch the speaker's eye through a loud speaker

From the rostrum and dais one could see a wave of delegates raptly hearing the speakers There were youths and seasoned revolutionaries of all the countries and the discipline they exhibited during the course of the long and tiresome sittings of the Congress was admirable. This discipline is lacking in Indian Sessions of any Conference or Congress Every country was represented or rather all the Communist Parties of the world were represented either by duly elected delegates or by those who had suffered long terms in Jail for the cause. The Indian delegation was representated by three freshly arrived from India and three residing in Europe.

Reza, Mahmud, Narain, Luhani Sikander Sur and Clements Dutt. Of the latter two one was the member of the Presidium and the last one was the Secretary of the delegation. Some foreign and Indian delegates had fictitious names

Interludes In The Sessions

There were more than two interludes in the Comintern Sessions. One was the visit of the Rot Front delegation. Smart well-dressed soldiers of revolution came to greet the Comintern Congress Session from the Rot Front, which was a military organisation of the German working class and peasantry.

The next delegation to greet the 6th World Congress of the Comintern was the Red Army Delegation The representatives of the Red Army pledged the support of the army to the world revolution They showed keen knowledge of the development of the revolutionary movements in other countries.

Just behind the dais were in the ante-room Generals like Marshal Budenny and others Budenny a hefty soldier with kindly face with his moustaches was the imposing figure in the delegation He greeted the member of the Presidium of the Comintern. He had sense of humour a very keen sense With every expression of humour his large moustaches twitched, giving this hefty man the soft expression of a child

The Fakir-Friend Of Indian Labour

The death in tragic circumstances of Prof. Abdul Bari, the outspoken, fearless and selfless champion of the under-dog has created an unfillable void in the ranks of Indian nationalism.

BY ADAM ADIL

It is very difficult to reconcile oneself to the unfortunate fact that Professor Abdul Bari is no more with us. He was so much one with our National life that his memory will ever remain connected with the upward march of our country.

That it should have fallen to the lot of an ex-I.N.A. man (if reports speak true) to kill such a patriot is a fact very painful indeed. But, it is all the more painful that the elegant professor was not spared to live for a few months more at a time when India was on the threshold of freedom, for the achievement of which he was next to none to struggle and sacrifice throughout his life. And when he was killed, the only property he left was "a goat and a hold-all without a pillow."

"He was a prince among men and possessed a golden heart" were Gandhiji's words when he paid his tributes to the departed professor. He was indeed so in spite of shortcomings.

Warmth And Eloquence

It was in a small dingy room at Madanpura on 29th September, 1944 late in the evening I met the Professor for the first time. There was a small congregation of a select Nationalist Muslim leaders of Bombay to consider ways and means of reorganizing the Nationalist Muslims of all leanings and persuasions in the city on a common platform. The Congregation was called at the instance of Prof. Bari himself. There were Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Anisurrehman editor, 'Nai Zindagi', Allahabad. Mr. M. Haris, editor, 'Ajmal', Dr. Abdussalam, Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai and a few others. Such a move on the part of the Nationalist Muslims to re-organize themselves so as to be effective in the National life of the country was felt very necessary then. For, Gandhiji's historic talks with Mr. Jinnah had just ended in failure and there was no hope of the Muslim League taking up a conciliatory attitude.

Prof. Bari made an impassioned speech at the congregation. "Musalmans must be made to accept the lead of the Congress. Otherwise they will perish politically. The Muslim League is leading them into a ditch. In future the world will not drift towards divisions; it will move towards greater unity. There cannot be a Raj of one community or the other. There will be a Raj of all Mazdoors and Kisans. This truth must be thrust into the minds of the Muslims. Only in the Kisan-Mazdoor Raj lies the safety and security of the Muslim masses. Friends, do not sit quiet at this moment. Organize yourselves. Go ahead and bring the Musalmans to the politically right path" were his memorable words.

It was here under his guidance and with his blessing the Bombay branch of All-India Muslim Majlis was formed. Mr. M. Y. Nurie who was not present at the meeting was elected President and I was elected Secretary. When the meeting was over, the Professor rushed towards me and embracing me cried "I rely upon the shoulders of the young men more than of the old. Go ahead and success is with you" He pressed me so hard to himself that I almost heard the intense beats of his heart and felt elated by their warmth.

In Bihar Vidyapith

When during the years of early twenties in the midst of the National struggle, most of the professors and the students left the British controlled universities and founded the National universities, Prof. Abdul Bari, spurning all chances of better and lucrative positions, joined the National College—Bihar Vidyapith—Patna. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Principal of the Vidyapith and Prof. Bari was his trusted colleague. The Vidyapith without any financial resources fulfilled a great national mission. Prof. Bari's contribution towards the fulfilment of that mission was immense.

In those days, he also worked in close co-operation with Moulana Mohomed Sajjad, Deputy Amir of 'Shariyah' Bihar. 'Shariyah' was originally designed by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. It was a broad-based socio-religious organization of the Muslims with a political objective of converting the Musalmans into a self-governing community. Within the framework of Shariyah organization Moulana Abul Kalam Azad was declared as the Imamul-Hind, the Imam of India. Prof. Abdul Bari worked actively for the success of 'Shariyah' in Bihar Province.

Prof. Abdul Bari, while in Bengal was closely connected with Deshbandhu C. R. Das during the political upheavals agitations of those days. At the same time he was a colleague of Subhas Babu. Prof. Abdul Bari, by his pleasing character, loving disposition, honest intentions, moral integrity and untiring capacity for hard and ceaseless work, had endeared both these stalwarts of Bengal. To Deshbandhu C. R. Das he looked as his Guru, to Subhas Babu as a trusted inseparable comrade.

Fakir-Friend Of Labour

It was in the place of Subhas Bose that he took the leadership of thousands of workers employed by the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur. To the end of his life unswervingly he served the workers of Tatas and won many a valiant battle for them. It was due to his efforts the Tata workers won a share in the profits of the Company—in the form of bonuses. For the first time in the history of the labour movement in India, this great achievement of Prof. Bari registered for ever the rights of the workers to have a share in the profits of the firms.

Looking to the record of his service to labour he could be ranked as one of the foremost labour leaders of India. But being selfless he did not utilise his influence in labour to push himself up on the ladder of positions. His success during the last provincial elections would have been certain, had he contested from the Jamshedpur Labour Constituency which was his 'pocket' But all efforts to persuade him to contest from that Constituency failed. But, instead he chose Santhal Pragans—a very unsafe constituency. As expected he could not succeed against the candidate of the Muslim League. Besides the Tata workers of Jamshedpur, he organized the workers of various other factories and successfully conducted their struggle for economic betterment. As a labour leader often attempts were made to tempt him into corruption. But the Professor ferociously turned his face against corruption and for ever remained a Fakir-friend of the labour.

When, after the last Provincial elections he was offered nomination to the Legislative Council of Bihar to be subsequently appointed a Minister, he sternly refused to be lured. His acceptance of the Presidentship of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, after Dr. Rajendra Prasad resigned on his joining the Interim Government was due to his feeling that he would serve the people of his province more in that capacity than in any other. As the President of the Provincial Congress he carried a vigorous campaign against all those who in the guise of the Congressmen resorted to black-marketing. He hated unscrupulous capitalists.

Superhuman Efforts

He put superhuman efforts to quell the recent tragic riots in Bihar. In person he went to every riot-affected area, unflinchingly and fearlessly in the face of Hindu as well as Muslim opposition and served the helpless and pless. His tremendous work in the riots beats the record of anyone else.

His prodigious vigour to serve the stricken was also observed in the catastrophic earth-quakes in Bihar more than a decade ago. Like a whirlwind he toured the affected areas along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and even cleared the debris of fallen houses with his own hands. Countless souls received kind sympathy and relief from him.

He was very frank and spoke what he felt, however much unpleasant it might have been to others. None escaped his criticism—not even Gandhiji. Though deeply religious, he was far from being conservative and narrow-minded. His weakness in the words of Mr. Badri Narayan Lal, one time his private Secretary was 'his firm and resolute character almost

Continued On Page 6

Between Ourselves

Do you remember the article we published on "Students And Politics"?

It was hot and as we anticipated it has scored many many hits in diverse quarters. A rejoinder to the article has already appeared in one of our earlier issues and here below is yet another directed from another angle.

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A Reply To "Baroo"

In an article "Are Our Students Patriots—or Just Escapists" in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of the 6th April, 1947, "Baroo" raises certain pertinent questions that are worthy of attention. In the first place, he bitterly rails against students for playing what in the last analysis would be the 'disruptive role they play in the present political situation in our country. They do not, it seems have "ideals" a steady, unflinching life-long loyalty to ideals and values worthy of cherishing." "The energetic ring leader" he says, "is worried not so much about the desultory fighting that is going on somewhere on the borders of ching-tu-chang between the beastly Fascists, and the heroic natives who are perfectly capable of looking after themselves, as about the figure he thinks he is cutting before those cute little things in saris" Secondly he condemns them as escapists. "Caught between a culture and a way of life that is passing away, and another that is surely but steadily replacing it—confused by the political insanity around them, and this is of the essence—sexually repressed by a social system that has neither the early marriage virtues of the days gone by, nor the freedom of the West, they are in a state of mind that escapes from reality."

These are terrible accusation and reveal a morbidity and pessimism that cannot be associated with the disillusion, the frustration, and the sexual repression that he so vehemently talks of. Baroo is right about our modern student. The student of to-day finds only disillusion and misery around him. His education is perfectly useless. His future reeks of drudgery in an office. His ambition, if any, has long ago melted away in he heat of frustration. Marriage is unthinkable because of the responsibility it entails and yet normal sexual necessity drives you to what you detest. "Free love" or "Prostitution", the only alternatives to marriage, are taboo in our society. Where should be turn—the modern student—in all this abject misery? To what ideal shall he look forward? The answer of "Baroo" is that "Political Action" or what he might call "Political Goondaism" furnishes the necessary "Sleeping drought" to escape from reality. But is not this answer typical of the disillusioned man himself? Idealism serves for Baroo as the escape from the grim reality of our life. God, it is said, is a myth invented by exploiters—something like a promise of future prosperity in recompense for the present-world misery—for the benefit of the exploited. Idealism, is similarly a convenient haven for people who would eagerly forget their material life. What ideals have there been in human life? Did not all ideals have their origin in material life and express the desire for emancipation in this world of one particular class or other? If by Idealism Baroo means the desire for emancipation of all our young men Does it not necessarily bring us to the need to change our rotten social system, however misdirected the attempt might be? Is it not rather the duty of such discerning men as Baroo to direct and "channalise" the frittering energy of our people? But what does Baroo do? He would condemn all action on the part of our student, would acquiesce in his fate and brood over it and think". They also serve who stand and wait." What defeatism! And yet Baroo thunders like the Messiah that he would no doubt like to become at his more sensible student comrades, who dare to lift a voice of protest against all this iniquity?

I lose all respect for Baroo when he is so manifestly unhistorial as when he talks of the fight against fascism. There can only be one answer to such remarks. Let all of us remember the fight, the grim battle for life that we the common people of all lands—fought against fascism. That reminds us of the dirty role of Britain and France before Munich and such half baked, disillusioned intellectuals as Baroo. They, it were, that opened their arms to the destroyers of culture and morality, Baroo is not a new specimen. His type abounds in the literature of Europe and America. And theirs is certainly not an honourable role.

The Political situation in our country is, if anything worse than ever. The Leadership of the Indian National Congress, it is daily becoming clearer, represents to a great extent the Indian vested interests. If this is too sweeping a statement, it ought at least to be clear that it represents the Indian vested interests more than it does the common people of the land. Pakistan has become the rallying force of the Muslim expression for a better life and the Muslim vested interests are making full use of it. The Indian vested interests now in League with foreign British capital is manoeuvring cleverly the political situation in our country, over the heads of our leader. The Congress and League leadership would never unite because of this big and clever game played by Big Business. And yet unity has been achieved in the R.I.N. struggle, in the round of I.N.A. struggles, in the ever increasing debut of working class strikes in the peasant struggles in Bengal, the huge united demonstrations in sympathy with postmen, in so many minor incidents.

And what is possible on a small scale is certainly possible on a large scale. Constructive action has many channels to turn to most important of all these being neutralisation of the position of communalism that has been injected into our body politics by Big business. There is hope for those of us who can think constructively, who have sympathy and understanding with humanity, and who see in the onward march of time a scientific process leading, through blood, sweat and toil, through struggle, bitterness and despair to the final liberation of mankind.

R. VAITHESWARAN.
Secunderabad (Dn.).

Those big demonstrations, of which Reader Vaitheswaran writes were but one of the manifestations of the rising tempo of revolutionary urge that swept across our country in the wake of the war. Nor where we alone in this for a like urge permeated all the countries of East Asia. And to-day where are we? One of the major triumphs of British diplomacy is that these urges are now well-nigh numbed. As an unknown wag has succintly put it "instead of the FREEDOM MARCH, we are being regaled to a mixed cocophony of COMMUNAL WALTZ and POLITICAL FOX-TROT". What a pity!

And to those of our readers who have not yet made the acquaintance of the 'libido' and are not conversant with the modern psycho-analytical methods which find subconscious reasons for our actions and emotions, we recommend the excellent essay appearing on the opposite page.—Ed

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All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

THE LURE OF NARCISSUS

By. L. B.

Everybody knows, vaguely, what irresponsibility is. In fact, at present no one can escape from the irritations and dangers caused by irresponsible people. Examples of accidents which happen through irresponsibility are legion. Even our economic life is threatened.

I will therefore try to define, in psychological terms:

(a) The irresponsible individual;
(b) suggest what causes this attitude of irresponsibility, and
(c) discuss whether it is possible to diminish it in the next generation.

What Is An Irresponsible Individual?

An irresponsible individual is one who, through lack of care, or because of egotistical tendencies, or other factors, shrinks from his duties, to himself, his family, and the community. In more psychological language, an irresponsible individual is one whose psyche is not equipped to deal adequately with reality; and who, because of this, takes flight into a world of fantasy, where no effort will be required from him.

Responsibility In Normality And Abnormality

Every normal individual has a certain amount of responsibilities or duties, from the small child, whose first duty is cleanliness (that is, duties to his person and personal effects), to the thinking adult, whose duties are many.

If the child, and the adult, do not conform to their duties, that is to what society demands from them, they will have to bear a certain amount of discomfort. The punishment that the child may incur for his lack of cleanliness from his nurse is one of his first encounters with the realities of life.

Conversely, an abnormal individual is devoid of the sense of responsibility. He is kept in institutions which assume responsibility for his actions; though not all abnormal people are entirely devoid of the sense of responsibility. Morons, for example, are given a certain scope; and can learn to do easy jobs.

Assuming responsibility for one's actions means living a life of reality, while incapacity to assume responsibility means flight from a life of reality—into a life of fantasy.

One of the definitions of 'normality' is therefore reality-thinking, as opposed to fantasy-thinking.

It stands to reason that there are degrees of irresponsible behaviour. Just as there are many stages between the normal and the insane.

Many an individual has taken flight from reality on one, or several, occasions. This may have happened because the strength of his ego has been sapped, through strife, worry, or illness. In this case, he may not be able to cope with the difficulties of life, and prefers to take refuge in a world of fantasy. In some cases the responsibility might be too great for him, and not be in accordance with the degree of responsibilities his ego can deal with. It might also be that the tackling of a certain problem might involve him in a situation which would bring back painful memories of childhood, which he subconsciously is trying to repress.

'Nervous breakdowns', which are so frequent nowadays, are for many people the 'easiest' way out of a too arduous responsibility. To what extent an illness of this sort is caused by one's own sub-conscious wishes must be left to the doctor attending the particular case.

Puberty Metabolism

It is supposed that people go through various stages of irresponsible behaviour ,and very often one of these stages occurs during puberty. As everyone knows, puberty causes a certain amount of strain on the individual. With the onset of maturity the balance is often restored. Some people, on the other hand, although considered normal, show a great deal of irresponsibility (naturally in varying degrees) through the whole of their lives. We usually describe them as 'perpetual failures.' But, according to Freud, outside circumstances play a much slighter part in the life of man than was formerly thought. His actions are mainly determined by his own subsconscious wishes. An individual who constantly fails in his ventures might 'subsconsciously wish' to remain a failure, and therefore shirk the responsibilities that success might entail. He would, however, probably 'rationalise' his constant failures. That is, explain them away, to himself and others, rationally and plausibly, and therefore remain ignorant of the real reason for them.

There are many so-called involuntary acts which are really caused by sub-conscious wishes. Being run over through carelessness might mean a sub-conscious desire to escape from life. 'Accidents', such as an overdose of sleeping draught, often happen to people who for some time have been involved in emotional difficulties, but who have never tried 'consciously' to take their own lives. Their 'sub-conscious aim was therefore escape into a non-reality life, as opposed to a reality life. Indeed, the whole concept of 'fate' is maybe an intellectual 'escapism' from reality. Man ascribes to it the responsibility for his actions, instead of ascribing them to himself. Superstitution is the form this takes among the least enlightened.

Pagan belief in numerous gods, to whom responsibility was ascribed, was a very ingenious way of escaping the 'guilt feeling' which one's own failures entailed.

The Cause

We have now seen what the definition of 'an irresponsible individual' is; and we also know that a subconscious desire to 'escape' from difficulties (or responsibilities) lies buried, to a greater or lesser extent, in the subconscious mind of most people. Before we discuss its causes, it must be said that we are describing a stage of irresponsibility which is clear-cut enough to constitute a 'neurosis'. A neurosis is a state of the psyche in which an individual, although he need not go into a home, cannot cope satisfactorily with life, and therefore needs treatment.

What are the causes of a neurosis of this kind, and what are its origins? We know that the irresponsible individual flees from reality into fantasy. What can the world of fantasy offer that reality cannot? It can give him a sense of 'omnipotence' that he lacks in real life. In the world of fantasy, which he builds for himself according to his own wishes, he is the master of his destiny. However difficult and fantastic the situation, it can always be solved for his benefit.

When is an individual 'omnipotent'? The feeling of omnipotence occurs at the beginning of life. Although opinions differ on this subject, it is very possible that the foundation of the 'personality' is laid while the child is still in the womb, and, of course, the infant's life inside the womb is devoid of responsibility and effort. The child is gently rocked by the mother's movements. He is fed without involving any muscular efforts, and he is surrounded by a protective liquid. Birth is his first encounter with reality. It is believed that very much in man's make-up depends on whether the birth was easy or difficult. Some neuroses are the outcome of a difficult birth. However, whatever the birth, the infant is soon brought back to the conditions of pre-natal existence. For he is wrapped up, rocked to sleep, and fed without much effort on his part, since sucking soon becomes automatic. All his wishes are complied with. As soon as he cries, adults try to distract his attention. He is, in fact, the centre of a small universe in which he is the only 'omnipotent' being.

Foundation Of Grievances

The first non-compliance with the wishes of an infant constitute perhaps the foundations of the grievances of man against the world. Very often throwing a toy out of his cot is a symptomatic act which means revenge for not granting his desires. The infant identifies the toy with his mother, and therefore is able to 'kill' her.

It is the belief of psychologists that most deviations from the normal patterns of behaviour are due to a regression to a certain stage of childhood. If a child has not been able to pass from one stage to another in the normal way, a 'fixation' occurs. That is, he remains 'fixed' at this specific stage. His neurosis would therefore be a 'regression' to this specific stage.

We have seen that the behaviour of an 'irresponsible' individual is very much akin to that of the child in first infancy. 'Irresponsibility' is therefore a regression to this period Freud terms this regression 'a narcissistic state.' In the ancient legend, Narcissus beheld his own reflection in a lake; and he fell in love with himself, thus becoming at the same time the lover and the loved object. Likewise the 'narcissist' directs all his libido towards himself. He is his own love-object, and therefore, entirely absorbed in himself. He forms a complete circle, since he needs no one but himself to satisfy his sexual urges. This state is very much akin to that of the infant at the prenatal period, where the libido has not yet found a love-object distinct from the self, and where no responsibility is felt through the non-existence of the rest of humanity.

Often a narcissist has a fixation on a certain part of his body. The preoccpuation of a person with a specific part of himself, such as the belief of a hypochondriac that he has a tumour on the brain, although there is no medical evidence of it, can be traced to a 'narcissistic state.' A narcissist is apt to become a homosexual, through only taking an interest in a person like himself.

Non Reality

Often neurotics of the narcissistic type complain of a feeling of non-reality. Objects around them seem dream-like. This is due to the fact that, owing to their neurosis, they have withdrawn their libido from the exterior world, and concentrated it on the self.

Psychic disorders, such as where a man imagines himself to be some august personality, or persecution mania, which often occurs among homosexuals, have a narcissistic basis. For the person ascribes to himself an undue importance, an omnipotence.

According to Freud, narcissim is probably the first original condition in mankind, out of which object-love can derive, without for this purpose entirely destroying the narcissistic condition. Sleep, and especially the preservation of sleep, being one of the 'duties' of the dream, seems to suggest that all our urges, libidinal and other, are withdrawn into the ego, and that it is the usual mechanics in all of us.

Narcissism seems therefore to have a pre-erotic basis, which in time is invested with infantile-erotic impulses.

Whether an irresponsible person is primarily a narcissist or an egoist is impossible to say without individual treatment. An egoist centres his 'interests' (non-libidinal) on himself; but this is not likely to cause a neurosis. In most cases where a neurosis exists the irresponsible person is both narcissisic and egoistical.

In these situations 'egoism is the self-evident, the constant element, narcissism the variable one.' (Freud).

Any Way Out?

Since 'narcissism' is probably the original state of mankind, it is impossible to eradicate it completely from humanity. Many of our every-day acts, such as curling up in bed and going to sleep, that is, leaving the action-world for a world of non-action, are but symptoms of our subsconscious wish in this direction Nevertheless, it is possible to diminish narcissism to a certain degree if proper care is taken in infancy, although it is impossible to alter the conditions of the child inside the womb.

The first months of life are of great importance. And the behaviour of the parents can do much in counteracting a tendency of this kind. Too much pampering, too much adulation can be very harmful. Yet it is probably just as dangerous to go to the other extreme, since harshness and lack of affection can produce a neusis which, although having different causes, may produce the same symptoms—namely withdrawal into the self.

The infant must make his acquaintance with reality at more or less the appropriate times.' By 'reality' is meant that the infant must be shown that he is 'not' the most important, nay, the only, being in the world. The appropriate time varies. But, naturally, the sooner the better! Nature herself, however, does a lot to teach the infant these lessons at an early age. For too much greed gives pain. Yet nature alone is not sufficient. A well-known method for an older child is the 'displacement' of pain from his person to the object. If the child bangs himself against a table, the table is 'pitied' by the wise parent, instead of the child. This discourages the child from taking too much interest in his own sensations, and helps him to 'transcend' them. It is a fact that only children' are more prone to narcissism, just as they are more liable to suffer from a strong Oedipus complex than members of a large family, who have to 'share' the attentions of their parents.

Present Day Life

Present life does not tend to make the next generation a very 'responsible' one. The end of individualism, that is the end of the responsibility of the individual for his own material needs, and his great dependence upon the State for subsistence, will perhaps not endow the child with a great desire to fend for himself, and be a responsible for his failures. Children follow, much more than adults think, the trend of 'popular feeling'; and their minds store the words into their 'subconscious', only to bring them back to the surface later.

Film-going is certainly an 'escape' from reality, which may very likely be harmful to the child. In admiring the heroes, he identifies himself with them; but he does not take responsibility for their acts. Fantasy-thinking is encouraged. Although it is believed that no neurosis based on a pre-erotic stage can start at a comparatively late stage of childhood, it is probable that *'mismanagement' can be instrumental in bringing on one, especially if it happens to be dormant in the personality.*

Will the changes in science and economics we witness daily modify the foundations of the psyche? We do not know. We only know that, for men and women to remain normal, a balance must be kept between instincts and 'conscience.' Certainly if they do not remain reasonably normal in the psychological' sense, there can be no success, and no happiness.—"The World Review."

Are You A Failure?
Is The World Unreal To You?
The Why And Why Not Of It, In Terms Of The 'Id' And The 'Ego'

Social Revolution Overtakes Miss And Mrs. Britain

(Continued from Page 19)

lie on it—in the civil service, in canteens and transport services, social administration, psychiatry, the police, the factories and workshops...."The average housewife", said the Home Service Director of the British Commercial Gas Association just before the War, 'washed an acre of dirty dishes, a mile of glass, and three miles of clothes and scrubbed five miles of floor yearly." Where is the average housewife now? Gone. Gone with the furniture of yesteryear. Gone to the Civic for lunch. Gone to the 'Britain Can Make It' Exhibition to find short cuts through next year's housework.

Middle-class woman has abandoned the ideal of "the lady". She is no longer segregated, sheltered, feeble-minded. There may be a good deal of conspicuous waste about still, but she is at least as 'functional' (blessed word!) in her expenditure as her male counterpart Sophia Jex-Blake and Mary Carpenter and Beatrice Webb may well look with pride on their successors. They are still on their toes and the marriage market is not the only market they frequent In 1893 there were only two factory inspectors—they were almost the only women civil servants of middle or upper ranks. As late as 1911 there were only 477 women doctors in practice. Their entrance is still difficult and their exit is still prayed for by Colonel Doctor Blimp There were no women in the law, accountancy the Church, or the Foreign Office half a century ago, but they had even then got to the old Universities and it was no longer strictly necessary for an intelligent woman to be unwomanly. The stock Exchange still keeps them out and the priesthood of the older Churches, but they are pretty well everywhere else

Exit Large Fam

The large family has dissolved. That is the foundation of the social revolution which has re-created the middle-class woman. There are still undecided issues of this revolution. Equal pay for equal work? Why not? What is wrong with the rate for the job? That controversy has an antiquated look. Nursery Schools? You hear people talk of them as though parents made of parenthood a twenty-four-hour day. Yet we all know that nothing is so bad for parents and children as too much of one another. Haven't we a man—and therefore a woman—power shortage nowadays? And isn't it time we let children be human, not half-de-humanized animals in the family zoo?

And what of the waste of woman-power in the home? Especially the waste of the middle-aged, of those whose families are growing up and out of the home? They are bored, thirsting for change and something to do, mature and potentially immensely useful. Can we afford their concealed frustration and the waste of their powers in these times? They are not worn-out with too much child-bearing and child-rearing....And then there is the taboo of illegitimacy. The Civil Service has abolished it. What about the rest of society? The Civil Service, that favourite Aunt Sally of the men of yesterday, has opened its ranks to the married woman too. The rest of us, might well catch up on it If we do, perhaps we can think again about this aged and decrepit taboo. But....but....! Shades of Wimbledon! That anyone could say thing like that.....Society will crumble....The Building Societies....the Insurance Companies.... On with the social services! We'll make a society of equal and functional people yet!—"The Monthly Record."

THE FAKIR-FRIEND OF INDIAN LABOUR

(Continued From Page 4)

verging on the wrong side of obstinacy'. Mahatma Gandhi listed his short tempered disposition as his great shortcoming 'though his temper was rooted in profound sincerity' The Mahatma trusted him implicitly. Prof Bari came under the spell of the Mahatma and non-violence since the days the Mahatma launched Satyagraha for the emancipation of the slaves of the European planters in North Bihar. Till the end of his life he remained true to the Mahatma and the cult of truth and non-violence.

Bravery Personified

Though a Mahatmic Fakir, he was brave beyond discussion. It is said that once as a young man he defended single-handed about twenty-five villages round about his native town during the riots in 1921. Bravely during 1942 struggle without any fear of consequence he effected a complete stoppage of work for several days in Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, when this tremendous factory was engaged in war-production of gigantic proportions. Little news of this stupendous event appeared in the columns of the newspapers

Prof. Abdul Bari was born in a humble peasant family in Shahabad, Bihar about 52 years ago. 28th March, 1947, the day of his murder is bound to be recorded as one of the saddest days in the Indian history of the twentieth century.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. The following used vehicles and motor cycles, located at Vehicles Depot, Cawnpore:—

104 *Load Carriers* i.e.:—Ninety one 3-ton-4x2. Four 3-ton-4x4. Two 30-cwt.-4x2. Five 15-cwt.-4x2. Two 15-cwt.-4x4.

36 *Specialist Vehicles* i.e.:—Twelve 3-ton Breakdown Lorries. One 3-ton Workshop Lorry. One 3-ton Stores Lorry One 3-ton-6x4 FBE Lorry. Ten Tractors (Artillery) 4x4. One Ambulance 4x2. Two Ambulances 4x4. One 3-ton, 500 Gal. Water Tanker. Two 3-ton Petro Tankers. Two 30-cwt. and one 15-cwt. Water Tankers. Two 35-cwt. 4-wheeled Trailers.

The Load Carriers and Specialist Vehicles are of Chevrolet, Ford, Bedford, Crossley, Albion, Karrier, Dodge, Studebaker and Fargo makes)

57 *Motor Cycles* i.e.:—Fifty seven Motor Cycles of the following makes:—Indian, Norton, B.S.A., Triumph, R/Enfield, Ariel, Matchless, etc

8 *Cars* i.e.:—One Ford Car 4x2 Class IV, Four Ford Cars 022A Class IV, One Humber H.U.-4x4 Class IV, One Austin Light Car Class IV and One Ford S/Wagon Class IV. ALL FOR SALE IN ONE LOT ONLY. *Reserve price Rs.* 3 *Lakhs*

2. One unused Twin-Unit Ice Plant, (General Motors Holden's Ltd., Australia) with 10/12 H.P 4-cylinder adiator cooled petrol engine. Each unit is self insulated, of capacity 500 lbs. and each is complete with compresso and tank. Refrigerant Freon 12 cooling media Brine. Located at Engineers Stores Depot, Mayo Road, Lahore. *Reserve price* Rs. 6,000

3. 125,000 pairs of unused Mazri Shorts (for Prisoners of War), in assorted sizes, located at Ordnance Depot, Secunderabad. *Reserve price annas eight per pair*, Bids for minimum of 25,000 pairs.

4. 300,000 yards of unused waterproof cotton/jute union canvas, 36" wide, located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore. *Reserve price annas twelve per yard*. Bids fo minimum of 50,000 yards.

5. 677,000 fathoms of unused jute cordage, 1½" circumference. *Reserve price Rs.* 7/8-*per* 100 *fathoms*. Bids for minimum of 100,000 fathoms

6. 393,000 fathoms of unused jute cordage, 1" circumference. *Reserve price Rs.* 3/8 *per* 100 *fathoms*. Bids for minimum of 100,000 fathoms

Items 5 & 6 are located at Messrs. B.C. Nawn & Bros., Ltd., 7 Bowbazar Street Calcutta (on behalf of Production Branch, Department of Industries & Supplies Calcutta.)

7. 235,000 fathoms of unused jute cordage, 1¼" circumference, held by Stock Verification Officer, 2 Church Lane, Calcutta. *Reserve price Rs.* 5/- *per* 100 *fathoms* Bids for minimum of 100,000 fathoms

8. 14,000 unused imported 6" flat nosed Pliers. For sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 14,000

9. 10,000 unused Hammer heads, 7 lbs. each, MKI (Miner). For sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 10,000

Items 8 and 9 are located at Central Ordnance Depot Chheoki

Quantities of items 3 to 9 inclusive are approximate.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by June 1st, 1947 will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by June 9th, 1947 Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on June 2nd, 1947. Stores must be removed by June 24th, 1947 They will be sold "as is, where is"

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "WS24' may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in a Scheduled Bank or a Government Treasury, CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore Lahore and Madras

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This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

(Continued from Page 21)

Indutries Fair held at Olympia, London, is said to be attracting buyers in a large number. According to a recent report, an offer has been made by at least one French and one British Firm to buy the entire stock. The section has, on view, varieties of artistic wares. If the development of export trade is the object of participation in such fairs and exhibitions, the Government of India should share to the visitors goods not only as "Made in India" but also as the examples of "destinctive Indian designs."

The British puolic and visitors from other countries should know that India has a tradition which her craftsmen have continued in face of meagre encouragement from a foreign government. The Royal Academy's forthcoming winter exhibition of Indian art to which the Government of India has lent co-operation is the proper place to exhibit works of craftsmen. Since a gallery will be reserved in this exhibition for contemporary art, the Government ought to insist upon the inclusion in it of the specimens of contemporary artistic handicrafts also. India should have some definite object in accepting to participate in any foreign exhibition. A display of the relics of the past will not serve any useful purpose .

A young businessman returned home tired out from a hard day at the office to find his two children rushing madly about the house. He gave them both a scolding and sent them off to bed as soon as they had eaten their supper.

The next morning he found this note pinned to his bedroom door: "Be good to your children, and they will be good to you. Yours truly, God."

History was made at Purana Quila, and here are two magic moments from that history. Below Mahatma smiles his benediction and on the right India and Indonesia exchange greetings to the echoes of 'Jai Hind' and 'Merdeka'.

The Asian Conference was truly epochal in its significance. It not only marked the negative aspect of Imperial retreat from the East, but also, the positive creative act, signifying the beginnings of a new era for Asia and the World.

By Reginald Sorensen M.P.

Until recent years the Western world accepted arrogance as a racial virtue. It had grown very clever, and could point with complacent pride to its innumerable inventions. Imperialism was accepted as a rightful projection of its intrinsic superiority. But the West now has a troubled mind and a wounded body

Certainly, there has come through Western civilisation much that is beneficial to all mankind. There are forms of applied knowledge that are essential to the solution of historic human problems; and these must not be despised but accepted as precious human discoveries. Yet there are other discoveries for which even the West itself cannot be grateful, including the atom bomb. The 19th century was a period when the West cried exultantly "progress", without stopping to enquire. "Where to?"

Two wars have mingled ashes with the bread the people eat, and the diet is not easily assimilated by those who were promised rich feasts. There is humiliation and frustration, bitterness and fear, where previously there were pride and glory, ease and confidence. Yet still there are no signs that the lesson has been fully learned, for the Peace Conference in Moscow has been disturbed by experiments outside its walls preparatory to another war. This is not the complete picture, for although confused there are the common peoples whose longing for peace is deep and strong, and there are those whose faith in worthy values remains firm

Expediency And Moral Wisdom

Because we are all creatures of mixed motives it would be both foolish and ungenerous not to recognise that the contraction of imperialism is activated both by expediency AND by moral wisdom, although it may be difficult to determine which is the stronger. Suffice it that even in some measure we should and can recognise that ultimate values infiltrate steadily into the consciousness of man.

Britain intends to withdraw from India and Burma. There may be secret machinations to betray this decision of the Labour Government but if so it rests with that Government and its supporters to expose and defeat the evil wiles. It is certain, in any case, that India and Burma will not turn back however complex may be their tasks and massive their obligations. And though China is sorely troubled and inwardly riven her political awakening retains the inspiration of Sun Yat Sen She may turn apprehensively towards Russia and the U.S.A., and became sorely strained by external as well as internal tensions, but there is now an accumulated experience of freedom that will suffer no subjugation to the West.

Add to India Burma and China other lands and peoples who will not indefinitely accept the contrast between themselves and their neighbours who stand on their own feet. True, Japan obeys its American guard in penalty for succumbing to its own warlords but Japan is in Asia and the Sun shines beyond its frontiers Its slogan "Asia for the Asiatics" was exploited for propaganda purposes during the war, but there were those who gave it a more earnest significance than the Nipponese militarists knew or desired. Subhas Bose and the I.N.A. must have appreciated the sinister nature of the Japanese conquerors as much as they defied the military strength of Britain and her allies. They simply used Japanese necessity for their own strategic anti-imperialist purpose, be their decision wise or foolish.

Conscious Of A New Day

The Japanese could not have explcited "Asia for the Asiatics" had there not been psychological material for them to exploit. It could otherwise have evoked no response. On the contrary Asiatics and the East were fast becoming conscious of a new day, and had grown more than articulate in their resentment of western arrogance. The more shrewd or perceptive among the peoples of the West not only knew this but were pleading with their fellows to recognise the fact, and adapt their policies accordingly. The impact of the second world war compelled an appreciation of this, where otherwise it might have lacked sufficient strength

On the one hand the show-piece of the Atlantic Charter prompted many distracted Europeans to insist on consistency: and on the other, they knew

NEW ASIA'S NEW ROLE

that if Western Civilization was not to be buried beneath the ruins it could not waste its scant resources by substituting inter-racial for international wars. Among other elements that defeated Mr. Churchill's political intention was an intuitive reaction from the danger of his romantically imperialist spirit that never recognised new signs

India has an immense task in the formulation of her constitution, and the laying of a durable foundation for her independence. It is evidence of vision and statesmanship however, that she does not translate independence as isolation, nor allow herself to suffer the perils of congested insularity.

She knows she has wider obligations both to other peoples of the East and to the high purposes of Humanity. India will not let her Indians forget they also belong to a wider fraternity.

Epochal Conference

The Asian Conference is truly epochal in its significance. There is no threat here to the Western World, but simply a necessary preparation for that equality of East and West upon which the whole new Earth must rest. Delhi has for long been the seat of power for an Imperialist Overlord, and it is more than encouraging that Pandit Nehru is not content with the negative aspect of imperial withdrawal, but understands the need of a positive, creative act to signify the beginning of a new era.

The West will gain by such a spirit, for it cannot itself be free so long as it is enslaved to spurious assumptions.

It cannot even implement the Socialism in which so many of its people still have a faith, although this may seen difficult unless it welcomes with deep sincerity the assertion of its brethern of the East, that they must share in the building of the new age. Exploitation knows no frontiers, and ignores no distinction of colour, history, race or circumstance. Fraternity and justice need the same comprehensiveness if the evil is to be overcome.

Guests And Hosts From Far And Near.....

Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

No Gilt Now On Edges

With trade at a standstill Labour unrest on the up, food bins empty, and partition looming, the Government of India faces an economic collapse

NEW DELHI.

The struggle for power and the hymn of hate has brought business conditions to a standstill over a large part of India. The gate of the Punjab market, Amritsar is lying in ruins. Another busy market of the Punjab, Rawalpindi, is lying desolate. Cawnpore in United Provinces has had a set-back in trade due to communal depression, which has been moving fast from one end of India to the other. The Pride of Western Bengal, Calcutta, had been in disturbed condition from August 16, onwards. There has been, it will be thus seen, a dislocation of trade and commerce all over the country. No trade means no profits, and no profits mean no income-tax and super-tax.

In other words, sources of Central Revenue are drying up. The Finance Act, by itself cannot produce money. It is commercial and industrial activity, which finances the administration. With Trade and Commerce at standstill, the Government's revenue programme will get a severe jolt.

Clamour Anew

The labour unrest and Communists "go slow campaign" have already seriously affected the productivity of India. The publication of the Central Pay Commission's report provides sufficient material to labour agitators. A rough estimate of its burden on the Central Exchequer is placed at Rs. 30 crores. Its recommendations will have far-reaching repercussions. The Provincial Servicemen will not rest, till they secure the same scales of pay, as recommended by the Commission. The Industrial Labour will follow suit and shall wrest from its employer the standard minimum wage as recommended by the Commission. And it will resist, if any attempt were made to take away from it large bonuses it has been receiving so far. Domestic servants and shop assistants will, likewise, demand similar wages for themselves.

Three questions arise. Nobody should object to the raising of the standard of large masses of people struggling for existence at the base of the Employment Pyramid. The issue, however, from where the increased pay bill could come from. It must come from increased production alone.

Secondly, in the general scheme of things as enunciated by the Central Pay Commission, the poor agricultural labourer is left out. In these days of Four Freedoms, he is, in many places compelled to forced labour, "Begar." Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, when he was the Labour Member of the Government of India, had planned an enquiry into Forced Labour. His successor has been talking of an enquiry, through an Officer, presumably of Rege Committee type, into the conditions of agriculture labour. The talk goes on. The result, however, will be a topsided improvement in the standard of living. A few millions will begin to earn a living wage, while the mass of human being will continue to get starvation wage.

Even Acharya Ranga seems to be unmindful of this disparity in treatment. Sri Jagjiwan Ram says that Agriculture Labour is a Provincial subject. So is all labour a Provincial subject. So are Agriculture, Education, Public Health all Provincial subjects. The fact, however, is that agriculture labour is not organised nor is it vocal. The Labour leaders find it difficult to contact it. Coal for instance has come to be regarded as the most vital necessity for India's survival. A small band of labourers in coal mines can paralyse the productivity of the whole country. So seven crores of additional money in wages, housing, pitbaths, anti-malaria campaign, schools, hospitals and what not are provided for coal miners and forced labour, abuses and kicks for agriculture labour.

Gap Or Chasm?

Third question is the most vital one. Namely, how the Government of India propose to finance its expenditure. The Finance Member last February budgeted for a deficit of Rs. 16.96 crores. To this must be added, 'inter-alia' the additional cost involved in the Central Pay Commission's recommendations, the opening of Embassies in Paris, Brussels, and Moscow and the Five-Year development plan for the North-East Tribal areas. The gap between the revenue and expenditure therefore could easily be placed at Rs. 60 crores. The race is on. On one side, due to dislocation of trade, commerce, industry and the "go slow campaign" the revenues of the Government of India are bound to decline. The partition of India, which now appears a certainty, will throw out of gear the whole fiscal economy of this country. The Finance Member had promised an Economy Committee to cut down the Central expenditure. So far the Committee remains a promise.

India's one capital, namely, Sterling Balances, may soon be eaten up by her food imports or repudiated by England. I may add that India withdrew Rs. 93 crores worth of sterling to import foodgrains in 1946-47 and this year's imports are not likely to be less than those of last year.

CABINET MISSION'S SCHEME ONLY SOLUTION

Jamiat-ul-Ulema's Resolution

LUUKNOW (Bv. Mail).

The following are extracts from the resolution which was passed at the recent meeting of the Council of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind held in Lucknow:

The Jamiat wants to make it clear that the statement made by the British Cabinet on February 20, which has given birth to new possibilities of the progress of the Indian freedom demands a sincere political lead to avail of it. The Jamiat considers this statement for transfer of power a hopeful and promising one. It has realised the fact that the international situation has made the domination of British Imperialism over India impossible, at the same time the Jamiat has not overlooked the psychology of the British politicians who direct their foreign policy.

Along with quit-India declaration Britain is plotting to make this country a battle-ground of the feuds between the different countries so that she may test the possibility of building a fresh structure of Imperialism of any one of the English-speaking races on the debris of a United India.

ONLY ONE WAY

Therefore the Jamiat realising the delicacy of the present moment of the current history of India, its own responsibilities reiterates the goal of complete independence of India. The Jamiat believes that political independence, religious freedom and economic prosperity of not only Islamic countries but the whole of Asia entirely depends upon the freedom of the country and consequently the Jamiat will co-operate and work together up to the final stage with every and anybody whose object is to uproot British Imperialism. At the same time it also declares that as far as the political project and planning and Muslim interests are concerned the Jamiat has its view point which has been very clearly defined and explained in its well-known "Formula". Although the Jamiat stands by it yet sadly feels that Pakistan demand of Muslim League which is deterimental to the best interests of Muslim community and its national and social life came in its way and was not accepted. The Muslim League and the British Government conspired together and through the results of the last elections made the solution of the Indian problem by any constitutional method impossible by confining it between the Congress and the League. It is very sad to feel that even the Congress could not hold its own ground and contrary to its tradition injured the national cause by resorting to the division of the Punjab and Bengal. The Jamiat has repeatedly marked the drawbacks and declared it unequivocably. It can under no circumstances agree to the idea of Pakistan. Akhand Hindustan and the recent proposal of the Congress dividing Bengal and the Punjab. Taking into full consideration the above facts the Jamiat has arrived to this conclusion particularly for the Musalmans and for the country in general there remains only one way out of the impasse and that is to accept the decision of the Cabinet Mission on the basis of the constitution of a free India with one strong union. The Working Committee of the All-India Jamiat Ulema had at the very outset recommended it. The Jamiat strongly appeals to the people of the Punjab and Bengal not to accept the division of the Provinces.

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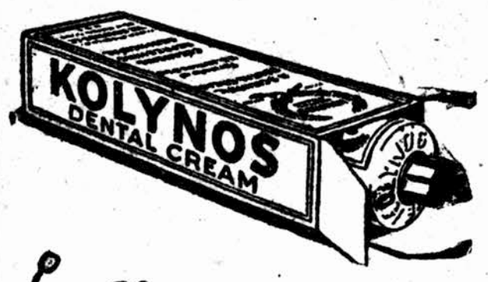

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League To Accept Punjab And Bengal Partition?

LEGISLATORS SITTING IN SECTIONS TO DECIDE ISSUE: VICEROY'S PLAN

Dominion Powers For Interim Govt. After June 2: Mountbatten Meets Leaders On Eve of Departure

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 17.

The Muslim League which, till yesterday, was opposed to the divisior of provinces within its Zones, is now believed to be in a conciliatory mood. It is likely to accept the division of the Punjab and Bengal. The League leaders were expected to submit their final reply today.

VICEROY'S PLAN

According to Lord Mountbatten's plan, members of legislatures will sit in sections—two sections each of Bengal and the Punjab and first take a decision whether they would like to divide the provinces. Secondly they will be asked to decide whether and what section would like to join the union centre and what section Pakistan centre.

JUNE CONFERENCE

According to the latest indications the Congress President is likely to be invited to June 2 conference. The question of the future of the Interim Government is also under discussion here.

The Congress—League leaders I am in a position to reveal have been told that India would become a Dominion after June 2 and unless there is settlement, the British Government would transfer the Dominion Powers to the present Interim Government. The League leaders would like this Dominion authority to be handed over to the Congress and League Governments separately. It is here that Lord Mountbatten has forced the issue. He, it is learned, has intimated to the League leaders that if they would like Dominion authority to be transferred to them separately, they should actively help him to finalise the terms of settlement.

VICEROY'S TALKS WITH LEADERS

NEW DELHI, May 17, (A.P.I.): On the eve of his departure for the United Kingdom, the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten held another series of talks with the Indian political leaders today.

The Defence Member, Sardar Baldev Singh saw the Viceroy this afternoon and later the Muslim League President, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan met His Excellency.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhi Patel met the Viceroy in the evening.

INDIA DECISION TO BE TAKEN AT CHEQUERS?

LONDON, May 17 (Reuter): Crucial decisions in the forthcoming talks between the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten and the British Cabinet India experts may be taken at Chequers, the official country residence of Prime Minister Clement Attlee, forty miles out of London in Buckinghamshire, radios Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent.

WHITSUN RECESS

Parliament rises next week for the Whitsuntide recess and the Prime Minister usually leaves London for Chequers on such occasions. Many fateful decisions about India have already been taken at Chequers and it was there in the last easter recess that Mr. Attlee made up his mind to accept the resignation of Lord Pethic-Lawrence, who had wished for some time to be relieved of the burden of the Secretary of States office. Chequers is in direct telephone communication with all Whitehall departments.

The Whitsuntide recess will leave the Prime Minister free to concentrate on the Indian problem and will also give some respite to other Indian experts.

Lord Listowel, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Lord Addison, the India Under-Secretary Mr. Arthur Henderson and the Dominions Under-Secretary Mr. Arthur Bootomley are all daily answerable to Parliament when it is in session.

By calculations of observers in London, the talks will not exceed nine days, since the Viceroy is not expected here before Tuesday and must be back in Delhi for the opening of the conference with Indian political leaders—at which the British plan of procedure for transfer of power will be announced—on June 2.

The Prime Minister has arranged to preside—as he has at all recent vital negotiations about India and Burma—over all the Viceroy-Cabinet group talks. Preliminary arrangements have been made for speedy announcement of the result both in London and Delhi when Parliament assembles on June 2.

DIVISION—A CERTAINTY

Political quarters here regard the situation in India as pointing more and more to the inevitability of division rather than unity, but the Cabinet is evidently still keen on the possibility of giving the Mission plan of May 16, 1946, the last chance. Speculation is still focussed largely on the suggestion—which one report today attributed to the Viceroy—that Britain might elect to leave India earlier than June 1948.

There is no confirmation in London of this suggestion, but of course, the official statement of February 20 of this year makes it clear that the "Quit India" date is "not later" than June 1, 1948. The present problem is that with only a year to go in any case, agreement to procedure for actual transfer has still to be reached.

It is for this reason that British political quarters pin so much hope on the forthcoming Delhi conference. Time is pressing, it is argued, and Britain has an obligation to discharge by June next year.

Meanwhile, London awaits the Viceroy, whose own four-engined York aircraft—which last week brought Lord Ismay, Lord Mountbatten's Chief of Staff, to England—has now flown back to India to fetch the Viceroy.

VICEROY BUSY TILL A LATE HOUR

NEW DELHI, May 17 (A.P.I.): Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy Lady Mountbatten and Mr. V. P. Menon, Reforms Commissioner, are scheduled to leave New Delhi tomorrow morning for the United Kingdom.

The Viceroy it is understood was busy at his desk till the small hours of this morning studying the reaction of the Indian leaders to his proposal which he is believed to have communicated to the Indian leaders today. He saw the Congress, Muslim League and Sikh leaders this afternoon and conveyed to them his appreciation of the Indian situation and the stand he is likely to take before the British Cabinet.

No details of his plan is known apart from the fact that the division of India is a certainty.

Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville arrived in New Delhi this evening.

Differences Over Defence

Viceroy Favours Two Armies: Imperial Staff Chiefs Disagree

LONDON, May 17 (UPA): The differences of opinion in military circles on the form which the defence of India should take was the main reason why Viceroy Mountbatten was visiting London for Cabinet consultations, a high authoritative source intimated to-day.

The source said the basis of the Mountbatten plan of procedure was the partition of India into Hindu and Muslim states with separate forces for external defence.

ARMY'S DISAPPROVAL

Apparently the Viceroy's original proposals brought to London by Lord Ismay and Field-Marshall Sir Claude Auchinleck met with British Army disapproval. The Imperial Army staff advocated a single defence force for all India and the controversy prompted the Viceroy to seek a conference with the British Cabinet to discuss the reasons why separate Hindu and Muslim forces should be recognised. The Viceroy's proposals were understood to envisage military agreements between the Hindus and Muslims and possible British co-operation by a treaty. The Muslim community were said to oppose any proposed single defence which they claimed would entail a Central Government.

Meantime, official sources said there was "no question of any new plan". The officials said that whatever the decisions made they should be taken by the Viceroy and the Cabinet—especially "in the light of what Lord Ismay has told the Cabinet."

UNITY OF ACTION

It was essential the officials said, for "the minds of the Viceroy and the Cabinet to be completely in tune so that the Viceroy could announce with absolute certainty his plan of procedure which would then be discussed at an Indian Round Table Conference and not necessarily be put over immediately."

Mountbatten was said to be due to arrive in London Tuesday aboard his own York plane. He would confer Wednesday with Prime Minister Attlee, Lord Ismay and Lord Listowel after which "intensive talks" with the Cabinet Sub-Committee on India, including Cabinet missioners Cripps and Alexander, with Listowel replacing Pethick-Lawrence, would commence and last about a week to enable the Viceroy's return before June 2 when the India statement was due.

British Press comments to-day offered a mixture of speculative prognostications on Mountbatten's plans. Majority opinion veered towards the likelihood of some form of partition which would be made the Indians' own responsibility after the transfer of power presumably to the existing Interim Government which would be initially dissolved and reinstated conditionally upon pledges of full co-operation.

Official quarters would not comment on any aspect of these speculations and insisted that the position was made perfectly clear in the Cabinet Mission's proposals and Attlee's February 20 statement.

It was understood from the most reliable quarters, however, that the military authorities in India are being warned to be ready to expedite their evacuation plans several months ahead of June, 1948.

30 Killed In Train Disaster

CALCUTTA, May 17 (API): Thirty persons were killed and 61 injured when the 516 Dn. Surma Express train got derailed at 12-11 a.m. this morning between Kamalasgar and Naranpur stations on the Laksham-Comilla-Akhura metre gauge section of the Bengal Assam Railway, according to information received at the Railway Headquarters here.

STOP PRESS

VICEROY TO LEAVE TO-DAY

NEW DELHI, May 17 (API): H. E. the Viceroy will be leaving New Delhi by air for London at 8-30 a.m. on May 18, says a 'communique' issued from the Viceroy's House. He will be accompanied by Her Excellency the Viscountess Mountbatten of Burma and a number of his staff, including the Reforms Commissioner, Rao Bahadur V. P. Menon. His Excellency's York is due to reach London at 10-30 a.m. D.B.S.T. on May 19, after refuelling at Mauripur and Fayed, Egypt. Her Excellency while in England will be dealing with a number of matters of Health and Welfare relating to her work in India.

U. S. Battleship Sinks

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17 (Reuter): The United States battleship "Oklahoma", under tow from Pearl Harbour for scrapping in San Deancisco, sank this afternoon, 540 miles out from Honolulu, the United States coastguard announced to-day.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Previous Closing	29.29
Today's Opening	29.17
Difference	—12
Today's Closing	29.47
Difference	+18

"Universal Poet"

Bombay's Tribute To Iqbal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That he was a universal poet, that he was an Islamic poet and nothing else, that he was an antagonist of Western civilisation and that primarily he was not a poet were some of the conflicting opinions expressed by speakers about Dr. Iqbal last night, at the Sabu Siddiq Institute, Byculla, on the first day of the observance of the 'Iqbal Week' in the city.

Nawab Hasan Yarganj, Ameer-e-Paigab, Hyderabad, presiding over the function observed that it was wrong to pin down Dr. Iqbal to India. He was a universal poet and a day would come, he hoped, when his works would be translated in all the important languages of the world.

HIS PHILOSOPHY

Maulana Mahirul Qadiri said that faith in God, his word and the Prophet was the quint-essence of his philosophy. He represented only Islamic thought and ideals. It would be an injustice to look at his poetry from any other angle.

Allama Yusuf Salim Chisti expressed the view that poetry was a secondary affair with Dr. Iqbal. He chose it only as a medium of expression for certain objectives which he had before him. If he was regarded as a poet there was danger that the message he wanted to give to humanity would be misunderstood. Allama Chishti also quoted verses from Dr. Iqbal's poetry and tried to prove that he was deadly against the Western civilisation.

Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan said that Dr. Iqbal was undoubtedly a poet. The only difference was that he was not a conventional poet. He made a bold departure from the age-long trend of lyric in Urdu poetry and set himself upon teaching secrets of life through it. He was a poet with a great vision before him—the vision of Islamic Mumlikat (regime).

CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS

Dr. Mohammad Din Tarir observed that Dr. Iqbal was an activist philosopher and he wanted to put his philosophy into practice. He dealt with contemporary problems about which people had set opinions one way or the other. And they interpreted his poetry in the light of their own views. Hence arose conflicting opinions about the poetry of Dr. Iqbal.

It is said that Dr. Iqbal is not a universal poet because his poetry seethes with the spirit of Islam. It is not the criterion for judging the universal appeal of a poet. Dante was a Christian poet and a very bigotted one ,yet he is hailed as a universal poet. A poet should be judged irrespective of one's opinions.

He denounced Western civilisation, but not categorically. Warring nationalism, hedonistic materialism and manifestations of imperialism were some of its aspects which he treated with strong disfavour. Those who did not read his compositions in their proper context thought that Iqbal was opposed to modernity and advocated revival of primitivism.

This was contrary to what he taught. Science he claimed to be a heritage of the East. And the control on nature which is the essence of Western scientific teaching to-day was not foreign to Iqbal.

DR. REHMAN'S DEATH CONDOLED

Earlier a condolence resolution on the said demise of Dr. Hazlur Rehman, Principal of the Ismail College, Andheri, was moved on the occasion and passed. Moving the resolution, Hakim Mirza Haider Beg said that it was an irony of fate that last year Dr. Bazlur Rehman had presided over this function and to-day all of a sudden he had departed from this world. His services to the cause of education were recounted and prayers offered for his soul.

DUTCH INDONESIAN ECONOMIC TALKS

BATAVIA, May 17, (Reuter): Economic discussions between the Dutch and the Indonesians were resumed here today for the first time since the Netherlands East Indies Government announced on May 11 that the Indonesian Republic had rejected the Dutch economic proposals.

Lieut.-Governor-General, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Economic Affairs Director, Dr. J. H. Van Hoogstraaten and the Indonesian Prime Minister, Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, took part in the talks, details of which were not disclosed.

RETURN TO 'SECRET DIPLOMACY'!

Rajput Heroism In Punjab

Congress President Visits Riot Areas In Rawalpindi

RAWALPINDI, May 17, (A. P. I.): Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, who arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and Dr. Lehna Singh, General Secretary, P. P. C. C., spent a busy day.

The Congress President was received at Chaklala aerodrome by prominent Congressmen and Hindu and Sikh leaders of Rawalpindi, including officials of the Rehabilitation and Central Relief Committees. After staying half an hour at the residence of Mr. Devraj Anand, President of the Rawalpindi Municipal Committee, Acharya Kripalani and party visited Duberan, Thamali and Kallar, the worst affected areas in Rawalpindi District, to see for themselves the havoc and devastation caused there. On their way back the party visited Mangot Brahimna, a Purely Hindu village Luckily remained unaffected during the disturbances mostly due to the help of the Muslims of adjoining villages. Acharya Kripalani addressed a few words of encouragement to villagers.

On his return to his host's residence, Acharya Kripalani met about thirty prominent non-Muslim citizens, including Hindu Sabha and Akali leaders, and received deputations of the Rehabilitation and Central Relief Committees.

Asked to give his impressions, Acharya Kripalani in an interview said that at present he did not propose to make any statement except that the devastation he saw in the villages was beyond description. The conduct of women in the affected areas, he added could bear comparison with what one read of Rajput women in Rajput history. To him it appeared that the question of rehabilitation was not as easy as it was generally believed to be by the public or by the authorities. It was full of difficulties which were peculiar to the area.

The Congress President left this morning for Srinagar

"ANOTHER SPLIT IN T. U. C."

Mrinal Kanti Bose Deplores New Congress Move

In a statement on the formation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, expresses great concern "at what appears to be another split" in the T.U.C. after a fairly long period of reunion.

Mr. Bose, who is a former President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and President of its Bengal Committee, says:—

"I am filled with grief that we who claim to be the leaders of workers should again take upon ourselves the responsibility of splitting the movement without consulting the wishes of the workers. Did they want this split? I do not know of any single mass meeting of workers in all India where the question was mooted and put to them."

Mr. Bose thinks that it was not impossible to avoid the split. "It appears that the sole provocation for this move is hatred of the Communist Party. It has been stated that the Communist Party dominates the T.U.C. and will continue to dominate it by resort to unfair tactics. I do not belong to the Communist Party and have fundamental political differences, as many of the T.U.C. have, with that party. I was for two years, till recently, President of the T.U.C. and I can say from my personal knowledge that on every occasion on which non-Communist groups had agreed to oppose the Communist Party they were able to influence the decision of the T.U.C. as a whole in accordance with their views and despite the Communist Party having, at the present moment, a slight majority over the other parties. In the T.U.C. important decisions have always been taken not on the counting of heads or cards, but, by mutual agreement. On general labour questions differences have been very few, and according to the rules of the A.I.T.U.C. a three-fourths majority is necessary to pass a political resolution. So far, therefore, as the T.U.C. as a body is concerned, the Communists have been able to make little political use of it."

American Answer To Bevin's Attack

"Br. Foreign Secretary Does Not Understand Tradition Of Freedom Of Information"

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPA):—British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's savage attack on the United States press was viewed in many quarters to-day as a forewarning of Britain's campaign to return the "Big Four" sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers to secret diplomacy. His charge that the full coverage by the American press of the recent Moscow Conference was primarily to blame for its failure fell on unsympathetic ears here.

U. S. ATTACKS BEVIN

Bevin asked for the wrath of the American press and of American officialdom and it was forthcoming at once.

Nat Howard, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said Bevin "does not clearly understand the tradition of freedom of information." If he did, Howard said, he would not have made such a proposition.

Secretary of State Marshall did not comment immediately, but he can be expected to repudiate the Bevin thesis as well as his proposal that the Council revert to the unsuccessful system of telling the world only what can be agreed upon in a formal 'communique.' If Bevin's proposal had been followed in Moscow—announcing in a 'communique' only agreements—there would have been no official news of the Conference because no major agreements were reached.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE

Bevin's statement, made during the House of Commons debate on foreign policy, was immediately challenged here as inconsistent. On one hand, Bevin professed to be a "great believer" in the freedom of the press and opposed to "secret negotiations". On the other hand, he denounced the press, especially the American press, for covering the Moscow meeting comprehensively and proposed to draw a thick veil of secrecy around future meetings. Bevin's statement was a warning of trouble ahead for the press at the November meeting in London of the Council—the meeting that both Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault agree will perhaps be the most fateful in history. Bidault says it will be "the world's last chance" to negotiate a united peace.

The present system of telling the press and the world what the Foreign Ministers do when they meet is about a year old. Full credit for developing it goes to former Secretary of State Byrnes who found that in the last analysis he was only a Council member who obeyed the former secrecy rule. When the Council first met in London in the fall of 1945, the Ministers agreed upon absolute official secrecy except for what was issued from time to time in a "Big Four" 'communique'. The 'communiques' turned out to be innocuous because it was just as hard for the press officers to agree on what to say as it was for Ministers to agree in their meetings. The Council meeting ended in a complete break-up with more international name calling than had been heard for a long time.

When the Council resumed its meetings in Paris last spring, the 'communique' system was tried out again—but just once. The press officers were unable to agree on even an opening 'communique'.

HOW CURTAIN WAS LIFTED

Byrnes, disgusted with the procedure and convinced by then that the people of the world must know how their "peace" was being negotiated, ordered a complete change. Thereafter, the U. S. delegation "briefed" American correspondents on each day's meeting, telling them everything that was said and proposed as well as what was agreed and disagreed upon. Within a few days the other delegations were following the same practice. Even the Russians were willing to tell their reporters and handing out the texts of Soviet statements to the reporters of other nations.

Now Bevin would change all that. He would return to the 'communique' system, which, observers here said, would drive the press underground for incomplete, biased and sometimes inaccurate "corridor" reports of the meetings.

FEROZE KHAN NOON JOINS 'QUIT NOW' DEMAND

LAHORE, May 16, (A.P.I.): Malik Firoz Khan Noon in a statement today said that in the interests of immediate peace in the Punjab Hindus and Muslims should settle their differences by mutual negotiations rather than look to Britain for an award.

He said:—"All of us, Hindus and Muslims, are today looking towards England to see when Mr. Attlee will place his cards on the table and stop this senseless carnage taking place in this unhappy land. Judging from the delaying tactics employed by the powers-that-be, it appears that both Hindus and Muslims are being fooled. Even if the British Government say publicly what they feel to be fair, they will refuse to enforce their award even though it is their moral duty to do so.

BOURBON MENTALITY

"The average Britisher in India today is in a sulky mood and sits back like Louis XV of France and says: "After me the deluge". They appear to derive a certain amount of satisfaction from the fact that on their leaving, this country will be thrown into a civil war which has been encouraged by His Majesty's Government's refusal to enforce whatever they themselves consider to be right and in the best interest of India.

"If it is their intention to keep us guessing and neither enforce Pakistan nor Akhand Hindustan, then I, as a Muslim, would say for God's sake go and leave us to our fate now and we will make the best of a bad bargain with our countrymen. As it is, all the important British statements on the subject of India's freedom have been most ambiguous. Each one promises a United India as well as Pakistan.

"The greatest surprise is that all Indians know that they are being fooled and yet they seem to be helpless. If the Congress High Command are agreed that there should be Pakistan and that the army should be divided, why don't we sit down and work it out ourselves? I have not the least doubt that once the Muslim is assured his independence he will at once, as a free and equal man, proceed to negotiate agreements with his Hindu neighbouring State and work out a scheme of common defence as the U.S.A. and Canada are doing. Once the Muslim urge for freedom has been satisfied, he will go out of his way to make sacrifices for the common good".

RULES AGAINST CALCUTTA PAPERS DISCHARGED

CALCUTTA, May 17 (API): The two rules issued against the editors, printers and publishers of the "Morning News" and the "Star of India" with regard to the publication in the papers of a news item entitled "Full Confidence in Bengal Ministry" in the last week of April, was discharged by a special branch of the Calcutta High Court.

The rules had been issued on the application of Mr. Sailendra Nath Chaudhuri, an advocate.

In answer to the rule, the respondents had stated that in so far as the paragraph was susceptible to the interpretation put upon it by the petitioner, they were sincerely sorry for the contempt of Court which would obviously be committed on that basis. They maintained, however, that that was not the view that they took of the resolution in question.

Their lordships held that the language of the news items under reference was somewhat obscure and not free from ambiguity.

Accepting the explanation of the respondents their lordships discharged the two rules.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

American Proposals List Significant Demands

LAKE SUCCESS, May 17 (UPA):—The United Nations sub-commission on Monday will begin consideration of the proposed agenda for the freedom of the press meeting by examining the American, British and French proposals. The Economic and Social Council will fix the date of the Conference which will meet some time in July.

The United States gave the United Nations a sweeping programme designed to guarantee the freedom of the press and speech throughout the world. The proposals cover the entire field of news gathering and news transmission.

Significant among the demands selected from proposals presented by Zachariah Chaufee, U. S. member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, asking the nations of the world to join the United States in guaranteeing the freedom of information, were the following:

Firstly, guaranteeing the freedom of travel and equal access to news for reporters;

Secondly, eliminating censorship and eliminating discrimination in rates for transmitting news dispatches;

Thirdly, formally recognizing the freedom of the press and of speech;

Fourthly, the expansion of individual states' physical properties, such as printing presses, newsprint, and short-wave receivers;

Fifthly, promotion of training for correspondents;

Sixthly, promotion of the continuing study of newspapers and news agencies;

Seventhly, the standardization of the laws of libel;

Eighthly, the formulation of codes of ethics for foreign correspondents; and

Ninthly, the investigation of distorted facts in stories.

DEMANDS FOR END OF CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

NANKING, May 17. (Reuter): The first clearly defined symptoms of a newly developing movement for peace with the Chinese Communists through negotiation became evident in the capital during the past week. Yet feeling exists in Nanking that if the movement reaches maturity, it is likely to fail to achieve its aims immediately.

The leaders of the National Government have as yet given no indication they will change the terms which they announced before the civil war can be brought to an end, and public opinion here seems to hold that it is daily committing itself further to its policy of "peace through battle" and that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek is devoting more of his time to his duties as Commander-in-Chief than as President.

The latest demands for reopening of peace talks between the Kuomintang and Communists came from 30 Shanghai city councillors yesterday who intimated that they were submitting a resolution to the Council's plenary session on May 26 asking the Government to halt civil war immediately.

Four other demands were made this week for resumption of negotiations which have remained totally broken off since Mr. George Marshall left China to become the United States Secretary of State. The first came from those suffering from the economic crisis. When the labour, commerce and industry were told it was difficult to stabilise currency, increase production and control prices while the war lasts, they replied "then why continue the civil war?"

Despite these demands, there has been no evident change in Government policy. The Central Government leaders continue to insist they want peace but that before it can be achieved the communists must either ask for it or be forced into it.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek is now in a better position to devote his time to military affairs.

NEW DELHI, May 17, (A. P. I.): Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, Finance Member of the Interim Government will broadcast on the Pay Commission report from All-India Radio on Monday, the 19th May, at 8-30 p.m.. (I. S. T.). The broadcast will be radiated on all Delhi transmitters and will be relayed simultaneously by all regional centres of All-India Radio.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Vaishakh Vad 13, 2003.
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Akher 26, 1366.
Parsi : Ader 17, 1316.
Sunrise : 6-03 a.m. Sunset : 7-07 p.m.
Hightide : 10-26, 22-17.
Lowtide : 04-01, 16-15.

To-day's Engagements

CONGRESS SEVA DAL : A general Rally at 8 a.m., today, at King George High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Shri S. K. Patil will inspect and address the volunteers and cadets of the Training Camp of the Dal.

"CLOTH RALLY" to express strong resentment against the recent drastic cut in the cloth ration at Kamgar Maidan in the evening today under the auspices of various trade unions. Shop Assistant's Federation, Forward Bloc, Communist Party, Bombay Students' Union, Bombay Provincial Muslim Students' Federation, North Bombay Women's Organisation and other social organisations and societies.

M. B. Co-OP. CONSUMER'S SOCIETY : The adjourned Special General Meeting of members at 3 p.m., today, at Mr. B. B. Acharya's Hall, Dadar.

ALL INDIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION. General meeting, at 10-30 a.m., today, at Bombay Medical Union's Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to discuss 'Dentists Act of 1947'.

TO FELICITATE MISS ANJALI HORA who has been granted the Diploma in Dancing by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, Director, Kalakshetra, a public meeting of the citizens of suburbs will be held at 9-30 a.m., today, at the Podar High School, Santacruz, under the presidentship of Dr. D. G. Vyas.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA : Twelfth annual general body meeting at 46, Churchgate Street, at 2-30 p.m., today.

MALAYALEE CHRISTIAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY : Meeting at 5 p.m., today, at Podar College Matunga.

KERALEEYA SAHITYA SAMITHI : Public Meeting at 5 p.m., today, at Podar College of Commerce, Matunga. Mr. Venni Vasu Pillay will speak on Modern Malayalam Literature.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Discourse by Sri D. B. Dhabke in Marathi, at 4-30 p.m., today, on the subject of "Yajna-Chakra" (Gita Chapter III Sicka 16).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS. "Law of Justice and Mercy" is the subject of a public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at 6-15 p.m., today, at J. Wadia Building Opp. Flora Fountain.

ANDHERI BAHAI ASSOCIATION : Has issued a "Pattern for Future Society" drafted by Mr. S. Effendi, implying the establishment of a world commonwealth, in which all nations, races, creeds and classes are closely and permanently united.

IQBAL WEEK : All-India Mushaira at Sabu Siddiq Institute, Byculla, 8-30 p.m.

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY

The Indian Tariff Board has issued the following communique :—

As announced in the Press Communique dated the 16th April 1947, the Indian Tariff Board will record oral evidence at Ootacamund on the (1) Ferro silicon and Alloy Tool and Special Steels and (2) Dry Batteries on the 26th May and 9th June 1947 respectively. Besides these, the Board's public inquiry into the superphosphates industry will be held at Ootacamund on the 17th to 19th June, 1947.

The public inquiries into the following industries will be held at the Board's office at Bombay on the dates noted against each :—

Oleic Acid and Stearic Acid : 25th—26th June 1947; Fire Hose and Belting : 15th—16th July 1947; Steel Belt Lacing : 17th July 1947; Pickers : 24th—25th July 1947; Wire healds : 5th—6th August 1947; and Batteries for Motor Vehicles : 12th—13th August 1947

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till Monday morning :—Scattered thunder-showers are likely in the Bombay Karnatak, the south Mawal and the Deccan.

Outlook for further 2 days :—Local thunder-showers in the Bombay Karnatak.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, May 18.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Arvind Parikh (Sita) 8-45 Rasmandal 9-0 G. B. Kurwalikar 9-15 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 11-0 Film Hits 11-45 Ghazal-No-Gulzar.

12-15 p.m. Hirabai Barodekar 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Laxman Prasad Choube 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Ninu Mazumdar (Gujarati Geeto) 4-40 Mohammad Rafi 5-0 Arvind Parikh (Sitar) 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 Khamaj on Clarionet 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 G. S. Yellapurkar 6-30 Mohammud Rafi 6-45 Ninu Mazumdar (Gujarati Geeto) 7-0 Laxman Prasad Chaube 7-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan 8-45 Bhadli (Guparati Rupak) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B C. News Relay 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

OPENING MATCH WON BY TRADES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TRADES INDIA S. C. 1
R. A. F. 0

The first match in this year's senior Harwood Football League produced little of note. Neither the R.A.F. nor their rivals Trades India S.C. did anything that deserves any special mention. The local side was rather fortunate to emerge from the game with two points to their credit. Perhaps if the two points were shared it would have been a somewhat fair index of the game. The R.A.F., however, appeared to be slightly the better side. Their full backs held the local forwards in check for almost the greater part of the match. The hustling methods of the deep defenders upset the Trades forwards who resorted to passing even when within some five yards from the goal. This gave the Air Force defenders ample time to organise their defence, leaving little gap between which the ball might travel.

In the matter of a marked hesitancy to shoot in front of the goal Parab and Raymond must certainly be regarded as arch-culprits. They had many chances which between them they either lost to the opposition or essayed so weak a shot that the able custodian had no difficulty in effecting an easy clearance.

Randall the centre-forward of the Royal Air Force was ill-supported in the front line. The only player in their side who might be mentioned was left-half Kilgallon. Their custodian was, however, quite efficient and keen and gave nothing away.

As for the winners, theirs was a side that came as near depletion as any good side can come. There was nothing in the way of positional play and of courageous first-time tackling there was but a meagre ration. Rathnam seemed to be concerned in ballooning the ball in most cases not further than some ten yards from the spot. On the left-flank Dhakuram had ample opportunities of having an almost complete rest. The Trades had either forgotten that there is a left wing in football or did not take Dhakuram seriously. In any case this rendered the task of the defenders easy.

Rashad was again shifted to the pivotal position and he does not yet quite seem to have made up his mind whether to play a roving centre-half or the sounder three full back game. To-day he played neither the one nor the other and was a failure.

The only goal of the match came some five minutes from the end. Parab, getting possession of the ball in midfield dribbled his was closer to the goal and passed it to Raymond who in turn passed it to Aziz who scored from a very difficult angle.

The teams:—

Trades: Sanjiva; Manuel and Rathnam; Suvarna, Rashad and Govind; Aziz, Parab, Raymond, Thomas and Dhakuram.

R.A.F.: Masterton; Jenkins and Allit; Tucker, Daniels and Kilgallon; Langley, Graves, Randall, Longworth and Francis.

Sunday's match at 5-45 p.m.: Tatas v. G.I.P

BHOPAL GOLD CUP HOCKEY

BHOPAL, May 16 (A.P.I.): Forty-four teams, including seventeen from outside the State have entered this year for the Annual All-India Obeidullah Khan Gold Cup hockey tournament which began here last evening. The mofussil teams include the Delhi Independents; Sports Association, Meerut; Muslim Gymkhana Nagpur; Muslim Youngmen's Association Allahabad; Rampur Tigers; Hyderabad Club; Indore College; Jubbulpore Blues; Jubbulpore Youngs Shahrahanpur Youngs and Lucknow Youngmen's Association.

Following are the results of the opening day's matches: Bhopal Tigers "B" beat Gulsher Club by one goal to nil.

CLOTH RALLY AT KAMGAR MAIDAN, PAREL

Under the joint auspices of a number of labour organisations there will be a public meeting at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, on Sunday the 18th May at 5-30 p.m. to protest against the drastic cut effected recently by the Bombay Government in the quantum of cloth rationing.

ITALY'S MEMBERSHIP IN ICAO APPROVED

MONTREAL, May 16 (UPA). Italy's application for membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization was today approved by the delegates to the first assembly at the fourth plenary session here.

ON WITH THE SHOW

Forthcoming Releases

"PAGDANDI"

A DALSUKH PANCHOLI PRODUCTION

The Producer of hits like "Khazanchi," "Khandan", "Dassi", Mr. Dalsukh Pancholi once more gives a proof of his fine sense of showmanship in his "Pagdandi", which is scheduled for release through Jaysinh Pictures at the Lamington Talkies from Friday, 30th May.

"Pagdandi" is based on the theme "Follow the rough way to Duty, everything will take care of itself."

Director Ram Narain Dave, who was responsible for "Dassi" has handled the theme with fineness and delicacy. King has decided upon the heir to the throne. In between, another boy is put in by a woman, claiming him to be the king's grandson. The king is forced to agree when at the eleventh moment the false claim of the woman is exposed and rightful heir to the throne named.

Mr. D. N. Madhok who has already given many exquisite songs, has written the songs of this picture.

The cast includes Akhtar, Padma, Gyani, Kalavati, G.N. Bhatt and Om Prakash.

*

"SALGRAH"

DARYANI PICTURE STARS SNEHPRABHA

R. S. Daryani the well known playwright of Sind, gives in his latest effort a moving story, and a powerful presentation of a subject near to the hearts of young and old. The picture "Salgrah" written and directed by Daryani himself is expected to be released shortly in a leading theatre in Bombay through Jawahar Pictures, a new distributing organization.

The film presents in stellar roles Snehprabha, Jairaj, Kumar, Pramila, Gope and Majid, and is expected to offer fine entertainment, by way of good dances, a healthy story and melodious music.

"MITTI"

CENTRAL STUDIO'S PATRIOTIC PLAY

Full of dramatic situations, Central Studios' social "Mitti" will have its all-India Premiere at the local Krishna Talkies, on Saturday, 24th May, through the Western India Theatres Ltd.

As its title aptly suggests, "Mitti" brings to the screen a novel story of a band of young boys and girls who have taken a sort of oath to fight for their country's cause—to defend the land which gives them food and life. All the joys, laughters and tears—everything comes to them through the soil for which they fight. Such is the patriotic theme of this drama, which has been effectively presented on the screen by its producer Jayant Desai.

The film is directed by Ravindra Jayakar.

One of the main attractions of "Mitti" is its melodious music from the screen's song-bird Khurshid. Along with golden-voiced Khurshid, Sadiq Ali fills his role with perfect ease and charm. Then there are Revashankar, Saied Ahmed, Bhagwandas, Kantilal and others.

*

"SINDOOR"

FILMISTAN'S SOCIAL STORY

"Sindoor", coming soon on the screen of a popular theatre in Girgaum, is Filmistan's social story with a purpose. It is expected to prove to be an outstanding production directed by Gishore Sahu. Others in featured roles are Shamim and Paro.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 17, (A. P. I.): Following is weather summary for Sunday, the 17th of May 1947.

Weather is unsettled in the south west Bay of Bengal east of Ceylon. Thunderstorm-rain have been widespread in the Bombay Deccan and local in the Madras Deccan and the southern districts of south-east Madras. There have also been a few showers in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Mysore.

Weather Chart

Following is weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours 1st April, 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 17th May, 1947 :—

Abu 90 77 0 0.1 — 0.5; Ahmedabad 106 80 0 1.0 + 0.8; Ahmednagar 10 71 0.2 2.1 — 1.5; Bangalore 95 69 0 0.3 — 3.2; Bhopal 110 85 0 0.2 — 0.2; Bhuj 101 77 0 0 — 0.3; BOMBAY 91 81 0 2.5 + 2.5; Cochin 87 80 0 9.1 — 0.4; Darjeeling 70 56 T 3.5 — 5.0; Dehra Dun 103 79 0 0.5 — 0.8; Delhi 112 83 0 0.2 — 0.4; Karachi 89 81 0 0 — 0.2; Kodaikanal 67 54 0 15.3 — 7.0; Lahore 115 87 0 0 — 0.9; Madras 99 81 P 1.1 + 0.1; Mahableshwar 83 65 0 7.0 + 5.5; Mangalore 90 83 0 3.0 + 0.1; Marmagao 88 78 0 1.2 — 0.7; Mercara 79 65 0 3.6 — 0.8; Mussoorie 81 69 0 1.2 — 1.2; Mysore 94 73 0 2.9 — 2.6; Pachmarhi 100 78 0 0.4 — 0.2; Patna 107 83 0 0.6 — 0.2; Poona 99 75 0 1.2 + 0.3; Rajkot 105 77 0 2.2 — 1.9; Ranchi 98 77 0 0 — 1.7; Shillong 77 64 1.5 14.5 + 3.0; Sholapur 106 76 T 2.0 + 1.1; Surat 96 81 0 5.9 + 5.7; Simla 82 68 0 1.9 — 1.0; Srinagar 87 57 0 2.2 — 2.9

MEDICAL STUDENTS END HUNGER STRIKE

CALCUTTA May 16 (API.) The seven-day old hunger-strike resorted to by some medical students in Calcutta on May 10 was abandoned this evening 'in view of the fulfilment of most of the demands of the medical students.'

The grievances of the students related 'inter alia' to hostel accommodation, local centres for examinations and relaxation of percentage rules.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society was held to-day evening at the Head Office, Sir P. M. Road. Mr. M. M. Bhat Chairman, presided.

The Directors report and the audited statement of accounts and the balance sheet of the working of the Society for the year ended 31st December, 1946 showed that the income of the Society continued to be steady and a satisfactory increase was registered.

During the year 2,614 new members were admitted and 3,468 proposals for assurance were received. Total business in force amounted to Rs. 2,58,54,592. The aggregate income during the year amounted to Rs. 15,76,144. The Life Assurance Fund has increased from Rs. 37,13,689 to 46,21,393, a sum of Rs. 9,07,704, having been added during the year

Goan Politica Conference

A Jt. Statement issued to the press by Sjt. L. D. De Souza and Sjt. D. V. Pai on behalf of the Goan Political Conference and Praja Parishad says:

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Goan Political Conference held on the 10th instant at which the Promotors of Prar. Parishad were present by special invitation, it was found that the objectives of both were the same—namely to declare in unequivocal terms the political aspirations of Goa formulate demands in accordance with the same and to create a strong organisation to translate the demands putforth by the conference;—it was resolved and agreed to by the promoters of the Proja Parishad to merge the work of both into one and carry on the work in the name of the "Goan Political Conference."

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SCIENCE CONFERENCE IN AUGUST

Seven Years' Discoveries To Be Surveyed

LONDON, May 17: The British Association is to hold its annual meeting at Dundee in August next, when even years' scientific discoveries and developments will be under expert review.

Among the outstanding features of the conference will be the presidential address by Sir Henry Dale on "Science in Peace and War" and an address on "Earth, Stars and Radio" by Sir Edward Appleton, one of the pioneers of Radar. That other pioneer, Sir Robert Watson-Watt, is speaking on "Radar in War and Peace"

The last large-scale meeting of the British Association was being held in Dundee in September 1939. While the Director of Education for Dundee was delivering his paper in the Education Section on that occasion he was handed a message that announced that the building must be evacuated at once. The conference was abandoned 24 hours before the outbreak of war. Foreign delegates dashed for the ports and the American scientists that night caught the ill-fated "Athenia", which was sunk a few days later in the Atlantic.

Dundee has now renewed its invitations and has promised to make this year's meeting the most successful in the 116 years of the British Association's hostory

Pilot Killed In Plane Crash In Colombo

COLOMBO, May 16. (Reuter): A Royal Air Force Beaufighter on routine flight crashed shortly after taking off from the Katunayake aerodrome to-day. The name of the pilot, who was killed, was being withheld until his next of kin had been informed.

Revin Joins Cabinet Parleys On India

MOUNTBATTEN TO APPRISE FOREIGN MINISTER OF PLANS

Differences On Partition Scheme Still Continue

LONDON, May 17 (UPI): The last-minute interference of Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, in the Indian constitutional affairs seems to be primarily responsible, according to latest enquiries in Whitehall, for the recalling of Lord Mountbatten to London for urgent consultation with His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Bevin, it is stated, since his return from the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow, is interesting himself with the Indian affairs and is said to have given a sharp sideways pull to the line more or less agreed between the Cabinet Committee on India and the Viceroy.

Well-informed quarters believe that the British Foreign Secretary raised a number of pertinent questions which led to the need for direct consultations with Lord Mountbatten. Although he is not a member of the Cabinet Committe on India, he claims that if India or Indias are going to be independent in twelve months' time or earlier, the Foreign Office must be fully appraised with the plans on India prior to their being placed before the Conference of Indian leaders.

These views are taking particular importance because of Cabinet's intention to place "all the cards to face upwards" on the fateful day of June 2 stating in categoricaal terms what line of action Britain will take as regards both the short and long term policies towards India consequent on any particulars choice of alternatives open to the Indian leaders.

As reported by the "United Press of India" earlier, there still remain differences in the Cabinet Committee itself as well as amongst its advisers on defence policy. The Foreign Office is taking the view that foreign policy and defence strategy being indivisible, whatever proposals for handing over complete power finally are agreed upon, they must be integrated with the over-all defence requirements of India herself and of the countries closely linked with the Empire defence.

While the Cabinet members do not appear to be happy over Mr. Jinnah's uncompromising stand for partition, they are now inclined to blame the Congress for forcing their hands by making definite, though reluctant, approach themselves towards partition. Their military advisers on the other hand are divided, it is learnt, because they fear that fragmentation of India will be the most likely outcome.

The Indian circles in London feel that Lord Mountbatten and Lord Ismay "who are more at home with the Churchillian outlook than that of the Labour" are well on their way to create too many "poor relations" in India which, though providing guarantee of their all being dependent on Britain, will be no source of strength to the latter.

Thomas Mann Favours Federal German State

LONDON, May 17. (Reuter): Dr. Thomas Mann, Nobel Prize winner, considered by many to be Germany's greatest author of the century, called for a federal Germany based on democratic socialism in an exclusive interview on his arrival in Britain, cables Monty Radulovic Reuter's correspondent.

The 72-year-old author who has taken an active part in opposing Nazism said: "I am in favour of a German federation based on democratic socialism.

PERUVIAN DELEGATES RESIGN FROM I. C. A. O.

Objects To Voting For Expulsion Of Spain

MONTREAL, May 16 (Reuter), A letter was read in the plenary session of the General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation today confirming the resignation of the Peruvian delegation.

It was written by Senor Enrious Gongora, head of the Delegation and said that their reason was that in voting to expel Franco Spain from ICAO. The Delegation ran counter to instructions of the Foreign Office to abstain from voting.

The letter said the Delegation had cabled their resignation to the Peruvian Government, but would continue to attend the Assembly sittings pending Government instructions.

The Assembly today by an unanimous vote of 32 to none, admitted Italy to ICAO. The motion that Italy should be admitted was moved by the United States and seconded by Eire.

CITY DOCTOR DUPED

A City doctor was recently victimised by a novel and succesful ruse. One day last week he noticed a young Hindu boy seated in his dispensary and on questioning him, learnt that he was waiting for his mother who was coming to consult the Doctor as a patient. The doctor thought nothin more of it and later when the boy asked whether he might use the telephone in his office as his mother was late in arriving, he permitted him to do so. Having phoned, the boy disappeared and the luckless Doctor later discovered that his gold pocket watch and gold chain had been stolen by this juvenile criminal. This ruse might be practised again with success on other members of the medical profession "POLICE NEWS"

RANGOON, May 17, (A.P.A.): Robert Wilson, a 33-year-old Scotsman, was shot dead yesterday morning in an encounter with three unidentified persons who broke into his residence at Gyogon, 10 miles north of Rangoon. He was a son of J. S. Wilson, who is an official in the Bengal Government's Civil Supplies Department.

PUNJAB MUSLIMS FOR CALCUTTA POLICE

CALCUTTA, May 16 (API). The General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, Sargodha, in a telegram to Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee says: "Two hundred Punjabi Monammedans are being enrolled for Calcutta police in District Shahpur, Punjab, by recruiting officer of Calcutta through district sailors, soldiers and airmen board, Sargodha."

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, in a statement today, said that nothing had so deeply stirred the feelings of Bengali Hindus as the recruitment of Punjabi Muslims to the armed police in Bengal. "That there is no change of the policy of the Muslim League Ministry on this issue is manifest not only from press advertisements but also from information that we are receiving from outside Bengal" Dr. Mookerjee said.

"We, of course, expect no change of heart of Mr. Suhrawardy and his friends" Dr. Mookerjee added "but it remains to be seen whether this will open the eyes, even at this late stage, of those who are fraternising with the Muslim League and Mr. Suhrawardy and are trying to purchase peace for Bengali Hindus by entering into unholy pacts and negotiations".

FUTURE CONSTITUTION OF BENGAL

CALCUTTA, May 17 (A.P.I.): Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Revenue Minister of Bengal, who had gone to Delhi with Premier Suhrawardy on a political mission, said in an interview on his return here that the proposals regarding the future constitution of Bengal, which had emerged after the talks between the Bengal Muslim League and Congress leaders, including Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, were placed before Mr. Jinnah to ascertain his reactions. Asked for Mr. Jinnah's reactions, Mr. Rahman said he was not in a position to disclose them. Further talks would be carried on with the Congress leaders in the light of the reactions, he added.

Allahabad Fort To Be Demilitarized

Civil Authorities' Property Before British Quits India

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The historical Allahabad Fort will be demilitarized, according to report received here. The Fort may be handed over to the Civil authorities before the British Government quits India. Bamraul aerodrome near Allahabad which played an important part during the war has already been demilitarized and barracks have been handed over to the Civil authorities. The Defence Department, Interim Government, apparently do not propose to make Allahabad a military base but to keep it as a holy place of the Hindu pilgrimage

HYDERABAD MUSLIMS WANT INDEPENDENCE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 16 (API): A resolution urging the Nizam of Hyderabad to declare the independence of Hyderabad immediately and get back his ceded territories was adopted by the Majlis Ittehadul Muslim (Muslimin) at the second day's sitting of its annual general session here.

The resolution stated: 'It required no proof that the treaties made between the British Government and the Nizam had been made as between two friendly powers. Terefore with the transference of British power, all treaties would lapse automatically and Hyderabad would be restored to former position as aan independent State."

The resolution demanded that Hyderabad should have nothing to do with the Constituent Assembly and should on no account take part in its proceedings. "Any step towards participation in the Constituent Assembly", the resolution said, "would be suicidal to Hyderabad. The Government by its action in becoming a member of the Negotiation Committee had made the Muslims of the State suspicious".

Another resolution expressed want of confidence in Sir Mirza Ismail, Prime Minister and strongly criticised his administration.

Lahore League Leader Dead

LAHORE, May 17, (A.P.I.): Mian Allah Yar Khan Daultana, Chief Whip of the Punjab Muslim League Assembly Party, died in Rawalpindi yesterday followng an attack of meningitis. His body was brought to Lahore this morning 'en route' to his estate in Luddan in Muslim district.

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Cloth Control Question

India Govt. Seek Opinions From Provinces

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 16.

It is learnt that the Central Government have again invited opinions of provinces regarding textile control after receiving which it is likely that a conference of Provincial Supply Ministers may be held in Delhi to arrive at final conclusion.

The Industrial Committee which met recently in Bombay, it appears, has opined that the letting of control would result in increase in prices.

Vitamin Specialist Dead

CAMBRIDGE, May 17 (Reuter):—Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, who was the discoverer of vitamins, has died here aged 86.

Many years ago his dietary experiments with rats prepared the way for the modern knowledge of vitamins.

Sir Frederick's great ambition was to discover the last vitamin, but he became blind and died without solving the strangest and the most important of all the secrets of nourishment. He was convinced that there was a special rhythm in vitamins and that, like glands, they must have a conductor or master to keep them playing in harmony.

Sir Frederick was an original member of the Medical Research Council, President of the Royal Society from 1930 to 1935, President of the British Association in 1935, was awarded the Nobel prize for medicine and received the Order of Merit in 1935.

NARENDRA DEO ON SOCIALIST POLICY

CHANDAUSI, May 17 (UPI): The U. P. Socialist Party Study Camp which was inaugurated by Acharya Narendra Deo on May 10, will continue till June 2, it is learnt. The Acharya after lecturing for six days left yesterday for Moradabad from where he will leave for Gorakhpur to attend a second Study Camp.

The trend of Acharya Narendra Deo's lectures related to the future programme of the Party. He declared that the mere transfer of power would not materially alter the present position of the masses. He appealed for unity among all the nationalist rank and file and stressed on a revolutionary programme.

It is learnt that Acharya Narendra Deo will attend the meeting of the Executive of the Socialist Party to be held in New Delhi on May 26 and 27. The Executive will discuss a long-drawn but programme to be placed before the masses for their economic, social and political uplift, and will also consider the present phase of politics vis-a-vis the transfer of power.

Britain Still Faces Risks Of Economic Disaster

MORRISON WARNS BRITISHERS AGAINST LIVING TOO MUCH ON CREDIT

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter): Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council to-day warned Britain that the risks of disaster were not yet overcome when he spoke here at a Press Conference on Britain's economic situation.

Mr. Morrison who is also leader of the House of Commons said, "We cannot honestly say yet we are securely on our way and that the risks of disaster are behind us; but at least we can say that our future still rests with all of us and our fate is in our own hands. But time, like meat and fuel, is in very short supply."

Speaking of the recent fuel crisis, Mr. Morrison said: "In our enthusiasm we got involved in more commitments than our fuel reserves would support."

Mr. Morrison said that clothes rationing would continue indefinitely until more people entered the textile industry and referring to the balance of payments added: "Time is short, not only because so many of us are still suffering from lack of housing, lack of clothing and lack of many other things we urgently need, but also because we are living on 'tick' (credit). The balance of payments position has turned badly against us."

DOLLAR CRISIS HAUNTS BRITAIN

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter): Canadian Press reports that the blackest possible picture of an approaching dollar crisis for the whole world has been painted in Ottawa in the last few days by officials of the British treasury are not denied by officials in London to-day.

Though the Ottawa talks were private, there is every reason to believe that the reports are true. The British officials would have given the Canadians a true and frank picture as they saw it, and and the picture, as seen by both official and unofficial quarters in London, is unquestionably of a dollar crisis coming not merely for Britain but for the world.

ONLY A SLUMP CAN SAVE

Some British officials believe that the world simply has not enough gold to square its accounts with the United States. Unofficial opinion is typified by the bald statement of the 'Economist' that a first class dollar crisis in Britain next year is "absolutely certain", on which a fair comment might be that as things are going, "next year" begins to look optimistic.

The Oxford University's Institution of Statistics asserts that "a world slump may prove the only effective means of preventing the world from importing too many goods from the United States."

GOLD FLIES TO U. S. FASTER THAN EVER

Some of the facts speak for themselves. So far this year, the world, for lack of other means of paying for balance of its imports from the United States, has had to send gold to the United States at the fastest rate on record, except only 1939 and 1940, when payments for war supplies coincided with the flight of capital to the United States. In the first quarter of 1947 alone, the United States took in more gold than United States officials had expected for the whole year. The world certainly cannot find enough gold to keep up this rate indefinitely.

U. S. LOAN TO BRITAIN

The United States loan to Britain of 3,750,000,000 dollars was supposed to last more than three years. In the second half of last year, Britain drew only 600,000,000 dollars of it. By May 12 of this year, less than four and a half months, Britain had to draw another 1,150,000,000 dollars of it and the rate of drawings accelerated rapidly in the latest weeks.

If the recent acceleration continued the whole loan would be exhausted before the end of this year. Nobody suggests that Britain's need for dollar loans will cease by the end of this year.

In its economic survey for 1947, published at the end of February, the British Government stated that it would be unsafe to borrow more than £350,000,000 in the whole of 1947. By May 12 it had to borrow £287,000,000 from the United States alone and borrowings from Canada and possibly other countries probably already made up the full £350,000,000—with not even five of the 12 months yet gone.

HONG KONG, May 16, (Reuter): Shanghai-born Irish journalist, Frank Henry Johnson was committed for trial here today, charged with aiding the enemy by broadcasting over Shanghai's German—controlled radio station during the Japanese occupation.

Under the name "Pat Kelly", Johnson was alleged to have sold information regarding British warships to the Germans, besides broadcasting enemy news and satirising Allied war-leaders.

HIGHER POLITICS NOT GOAL OF SELF-GOVT.

Vartak Urges Local Bodies To Work Harmoniously

VIRAMGAM, May 16 (API.) Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister of Local Self-Government, replying to the address of welcome presented by the Viramgam Municipality urged local bodies to work harmoniously. "Goal of Self-Government, is not higher politics," he said, "and it should not produce acute differences and bitterness" He assured local bodies that Government would help them to the best of its ability but he advised them to improve their finances by raising taxes.

Addressing the Congress workers Mr. Vartak regretted the backwardness of Gujarat in the formations of village panchyats and appealed to the Congress workers of Gujarat to take part in forming village Panchyats as they took part in the civil disobedience movement. He said the Government intended to form 5,000 village panchayats in the province in two years and would allocate to them certain percentage of the land revenue.

He drove this evening by car to Ahmedabad where he will inaugurate the village panchyats conference tomorrow.

Only Military Coup Can Establish Peoples Govt.

Forward Bloc View

NAGPUR, May 16. (A.P.I.): Sardar Sardulsingh Caveeshar, President of the All-India Forward Bloc, addressing a press conference here to-day, declared that it was the firm conviction of the Forward Bloc that a Government of the people could only be established by a military coup d, therefore, they were organising a military body on the lines of Netaji Subhas Bose's "Azad Hind Fouj", charged with the task of winning and maintaining India's independence.

Reiterating that India was indivisible Sardar Caveeshar said that liberty at a price of division of India would be worth nothing. It could be prevented by a straight fight but the Congress was not ready for a fight. Therefore, according to him, the Forward Bloc had a function to perform —that of building up a united leftist front.

The Constituent Assembly, he opined, was a waste of money and added that Forward Bloc had advised its members to come out of it at an opportune time.

If India had to be freed, Sardar Caveeshar concluded, they should leave the Constituent Assembly and build up the Azad Hind Fouz in every village and every hamlet.

Albania And Yugoslavia Accused Of Violating UNO Charter

NEW YORK, May 17. (A.P.A.): Belgium charged last night Albania and Yugoslavia were violating the U. Nations charter by refusing the United Nations Border Commission free access across their frontiers.

Van Langenhove, the Belgian delegate, led the resumed debate in the Security Council on the Greek case.

assailing the action of the two Governments in refusing co-operate with the commission.

Van Langenhove said that Yugoslavia, as United Nations member, and Albania as a non-member assuming the obligations of the Charter were bound to accept the decision of the Council sending investigators to the troubled areas.

Sava Hosanovic, Yugoslav delegate contended that the Council exceeded its authority, and reiterated that Yugoslavia could not co-operate until the misinterpretation was resolved.

The Council ordered the investigating sub-commission to the border areas to keep vigil pending action on the report from the full commission, which is now completing its summary at Geneva.

A sharp exchange took place between Gromyko and the U. S. Deputy delegate, Herschell Johnson, during Hosanovic's speech.

Johnson interrupted the Yugoslav's long speech, asking "do we have to put up with this tirade against the Greek Government?"

Gromyko then said: "I ask the United States delegate not to interrupt and to let Yugoslav speak."

Johnson "I wan't recognise the right of the Soviet delegate to tell me when and how to speak."

Gromyko: "I suggest the United States delegate is not the arbiter."

The Council president, Senor Alfonso Lopes, (Colombia) ruled that Hosanovic should be allowed to complete his statement "although it might not be relevant to the question."

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Electrical Equipment, such as lamps, bulbs, fuses, terminals, lamp assy, floodlights, field lighting sets etc. Photographic equipment, such as ground cameras, Developers, dryer, serial films, machine photostate, projectors, press assy, timers, photo albums etc., All types of Radio Equipment, Valves, Radio Receivers, Transmitters, Aerial Equipment and other communication accessories; Plastic Sheet etc:

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Aluminum, ferrous and aircraft scrap; Main-tenance parts for all types of vehicles; Navigation and Training equipment includink link trainers, etc.

On 28th May, 1947.
Machine tools, such as Lathes, milling machine etc.; All types of small hand tools, including, reamers, spanners, box wrenches, hammers, chisels, calipers, screwdrivers etc. Commercial hardware, including all types and sizes of nuts, bolts, rivets, screws, zip fastners etc.

On 29th May, 1947.
Wood, all types of plywood, including 3 ply 4 ply, 9 ply and 11 ply., scrap wood and furniture such as office tables, chairs, filing cabinets, etc.

NOTE:—For full details, please apply to Messrs. Tata Aircraft Ltd. Drigh Road, during the office hours or phone 9282 Ext. 224.

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Anglo-Indian Trade Relations

Chundrigar's Theory May Have Startling Results

LONDON, May 16. (Reuter): The theory put forward by Mr. Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar Minister for Commerce in the Indian Interim Government in London this morning may have startling effects on world trade.

Answering a question, Mr. Chundrigar stated that if India should wish to increase her exports of tobacco to Britain—thereby possibly enabling Britain to cut her tobacco imports from the United States—she could do so without the United States being able to accuse either Britain or India breaking the 'non-discrimination' clause of the Bretton Woods agreement.

Under the non-discrimination clause, a country cutting its imports of any particular commodity from any one country must proportionately cut its imports of that commodity from all other sources. Certainly, no country would be allowed to transfer a portion of its imports of that commodity from one source to another.

Mr. Chundrigar, however, stated to-day, "that as Indian and United States tobaccos are of antirely different qualities and varieties, no comparison could be drawn between them and the non-discrimination clause could not apply."

Mr. Chundrigar, who was been in England for the past week, has seen numerous high British authorities and shipping personalities in connection with Anglo-Indian Trade matters.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC CITY, (New Jersey), May 16—(UPA): Representatives of 76 states and colonies gathered today for the opening of the seventh World International Telecommunications Conference on Radio.

Charles Denny, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was elected Chairman after Assistant Secretary of State, Garrison Norton, welcomed the delegates in President Truman's name.

The Conference used the simultaneous translation system like the Nuremberg trials and the United Nations Assembly sessions.

Denny said, "It is our task to create a global master plan to enable all nations to receive the maximum benefits from the recent advance in radio".

Norton, pleading for agreement at the Conference, said, "The best interests of the sovereign states and the world at large can only be realized by giving up part of such rights for the benefit of all".

Norton said the fundamental task before the Conference is the revision and review of the radio regulations since the 1938 Cairo Conference.

There are indications that many countries will ask for increased space on the international shortwave bands for voice broadcasting.

INDO-CEYLON TRADE

Govt. Of India Cancels Open General Licence No. 1

COLOMBO, May 16. (A.P.I.): In view of the impending changes in the Indian import trade control policy the Government of India have cancelled the open general licence number 1. Mr. R. K. Tandon the Indian Trade Commissioner for Ceylon who announced this explained that under this licence Government of India had given general permission to import vast variety of goods from Ceylon.

Goods consigned on or before 30 June, for import in India would not be affected.

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City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 17.

The local cotton market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover. The market remains narrow in the absence of any important business.

July delivery opened to-day at Rs. 433 and improved at Rs. 433/8 under modest buying and steadied at Rs. 433/6.

The market was quietly steady and closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	433	4	0
I.C.C. September	441	10	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1708 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, May 16.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
July	433-3/4	433	433-3/8
Sept.	442-1/8	441-1/2	441-3/4
Karachi 4F. July		46/5/9	46/2/9 46/5/0

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 16.

July	33.78—27
October	29.29—01
October Highest	29.38+08
October Lowest	29.05—25
December	28.39+03
January	27.93+03
March	27.92+13
May	27.54+19
Middling Spot	36.53—25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 16.

July	33.65—32
October	29.25—01
December	28.27—06
March	27.70—04
Middling Spot	35.65—25

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 17.

The Bullion market was quietly steady with moderate business passing. The market is mainly influenced by Tukda Bazar where professional operators have extensive interest. Bears are credited to have large stocks and they threaten to deliver. Thus yesterday there was no support and prices recorded sharp decline. However when silver reacted at Rs. 160 active buying and covering appeared and the market was soved from a further drop. To-day the market was steady with moderate business. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 162 and ready gold at Rs. 109.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 17.

The produce market was quietly steady to-day, Groundnuts Khandesh qpietly were quoted at Rs. 32/8. Coromandal Rs. 31/12 and Bold Rs. 31/8, Groundnut oil ready Bombay Mills was placed at Rs. 19/2 and June delivery was quoted at Rs. 18/12. Linseed July August opened at Rs. 27/2 and improved at Rs. 27/8 but later declined at Rs. 27/4 Castorseeds September opened to-day at Rs. 146/3 and declined at Rs. 145/6 but steadied at Rs. 145/10.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, May 16.

May	2.70
July	2.25-3/4 to 2.20
September	2.19-3/4 to 2.20
December	2.16-3/4 to 2.17

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, May 16.

Consols 2-1/2 p c	95-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112-3/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	106-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	118-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	120-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	119-1/2
National Bank of India	36-3/4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, May 17.

Tata Ordinary 381; Tata Deferred 1967/8; Indian Iron 31/14; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 24/12; Bombay Dyeing 1012/8; Central India 275; Gokak 293/2; Kohinoor 651/4; Simplex 308; Swadeshi 596/4; Tata Power 1665; Associated Cement 173/4; Belapur 250; Bombay Buma (Old) 436/4; Scindia 30/7; Central Bank 98/12; New India 81/4; Tata 2nd Pref. 161/14.

Turkish Govt.'s Bill For 15 Crore Irrigation Plan

ISTANBUL May 16 (Reuter): The Turkish Government today laid a bill before the National Assembly providing for a seven-year irrigation plan costing about £ 10,000,000.

It involves irrigation works with the building of barrages, harnessing of rivers and completion of the irigation systems in Anatolia.

Hitler Secrets Published

How Plan To Annex Spain And Portugal Fell Through

LONDON, May 17 (Reuter): Three decisions taken by Hitler between April 21 and July 31, 1943,—decisions which had a vital effect on the course of the war,—are revealed by the British Admiralty to-day. They are contained in hitherto top-secret German naval documents, records of conversations between the Fuehrer and his military, naval and air Chiefs.

(1) On April 21, the Fuehrer turned down "Operation Gisela" occupation of Spain and Portugal because this could only be carried out with the consent of Spain which was withheld. "We are not capable of an operation of this kind," said Hitler. "Spain was ready to enter war in 1940, but only Italy's jealousy kept her from doing so. Occupation of Spain would require first class divisions. Without the consent of the Spaniards, it is out of the question. They are the only tough Latin people and would carry on Guerilla warfare in our rear. The Italian attack on Greece in the fall of 1940 shocked Spain."

(2) On June 5, Hitler negatived a plan of Grand Admiral Doenitz for an all-out attack on Gibraltar at the end of the month using secret weapons developed by the Luftwaffe "because these weapons might fall into British hands" and boomerang back on the German people.

(3) On July 31, he abandoned for all time his plans to attack the United States from the air "because a few aircraft which would get there would be of no significance and would arouse the will to resist in the population."

The publication by the Admiralty of the 1943 Conference reports is the first stage in the issue of similar documents covering every phase of the war as seen by Hitler and his advisers. The issues will be made at three-weekly intervals. The documents were discovered by British and American intelligence agents among naval records stored at Tambach.

Other details contained in the 1943 documents are: (1) Hitler advocated "barbaric measures to save the Italian nation" immediately before the capitulation "because only very severe measures like those applied by Stalin in 1941 or by the French in 1917 will be of any avail." Saying that his greatest problem at the time—July 17—was the demoralisation of the Italian Army, the Fuehrer added: "If only individual units were affected we could appeal to their sense of honour by offering medals, but the whole army is in a state of collapse. Court Martial should be set up in Italy to remove undesirable, but some capable people must be left for everything could not suddenly have turned evil. It is quite conceivable that Italians are becoming frightened since they realise that they face two great dangers—capitulation or communism."

(2) Hitler negatived a plan by Doenitz for submarine-borne suicide troop attacks on the North-African coastline "because the British would use the French for defence operations and not suffer any curtailment of their own forces."

(3) The Fuehrer refused to ease all-out submarine attacks in 1943 "because the Atlantic is my first line of defence in the west and even if I have to fight a defensive battle there, it is preferable to waiting to defend myself on the coast of Europe."

He also refused to allow the Luftwaffe to drop pressure mines in the Atlantic shipping lanes "because I am worried in case the enemy should find them and use them. The navy can lay new mines at any time, but you can never tell where the air force will drop them. If the British should drop these mines in the Baltic sea we are through."

(4) Because he feared the defection of the Italian Navy, Hitler ordered on August 5, 1943: The Commanding Officer of submarines in Italy, shall station submarines off La Specia making sure that Italians do not become aware of this. They will destroy large ships of the Italian Navy if they should leave without our approval."

EFFICIENCY OF PRESS

Joint Responsibility Of Proprietors And Journalists

DELHI: The Hon. Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Health Member, in the Interim Government while inaugurating the open session of the All-India Muslim Working Journalists' Association suggested that some kind of executive committee properly representing the employees of various grades in the newspaper office should be formed and made to share the full responsibility of the proprietors for maintaining the financial stability of the concern and securing the highest targets of quality and quantity in production.

"The finances of the concern should not be concealed from this Committee and the proprietors should not expect more than a very moderate margin of profit on their investment.

Sardar Nishtar speaking at the Conference said:—"The national existence of the Musalmans was in such a delicate stage that their own Press was a dire necessity. The Journalists in the Muslim Press, who are the real backbone of our National life should no doubt be paid according to their respective merits. Capital was not the only thing necessary for running a paper. The Capitalists who invest money in such concerns should not make profits their only interests.

The Journalists should have a share in the profits of these papers. The proprietors, he said, should take advantage of the formation of such an association and take Journalists into their confidence.

He assured the journalists of his full support in all their just demands. But and this is a big but he said that there are still one or two rungs of the ladder to be climbed yet and at this critical time the journalists should desist from creating any situation which may jeopardise the national Muslim Press.

Not A Blue-Print Of Free And Equal India

But Pay Commission Report Provides Satisfactory Foot-Holds To Move Forward, Says Ashok Mehta

With freedom knocking at our door there is inevitably a wide-spread urge for better life among our people. The Pay Commission's Report was therefore awaited with bated breath; it was thought of as a charter of Human Rights. Such expectations no Commission dealing with a sector of our economy can fulfil. The Report from that point of view was foredoomed to disappointment. The Commission's labour should not be judged as a "hey presto" for our economic ills and inadequacies.

Within the limited orbit, the Commission has done a good job. It has brought order in the jungle of Governmental and semi-Governmental services. It has levelled up the chaos to a plane where rational thought can now grapple with it. The serious criticism here is that the Commission has left the work of adjusting thousands of old categories of employment into a few scales to the departmental heads and thereby opened the flood-gates of favouritism and friction.

It is satisfying to find the Commission thinking of wages and salaries not in terms of money income but services and security. The introduction of children's education allowance, medical relief, railway concessions etc. is a development in the right direction. In India of tomorrow the accent must be on free and socialised services as a significant part of a man's income.

UNTENABLE DISTINCTIONS

The minimum and maximum of the pay scales are unsatisfactory. The former is too low. The latter is much too high. But here too a step in the right direction is taken and we can hope with confidence to register progress in the coming years, on the road to equality. What is objectionable is the untenable distinctions maintained between different categories of employees in, for instance leave rules. The income structure is to remain unequal, other facilities must be equalised.

The raising of the age of pension from 55 to 58 years goes counter to the irresistable urge towards bringing youth to the fore that is sweeping through India and Asia today.

The Pay Commission's Repoft is not the blue-print of free and equal India but it provides satisfactory foot-holds to move forward With the extension of nationalisation, the number of Government employees and wage-earners will progressively grow. Their effective organisation should help progressive liberalisation of conditions of life and work.

As President of Bombay Government Staff Federation, I am distressed at the refusal of the Commission to incorporate in the report the valuable minute of Mr. N. M. Joshi on machinery of conciliation. The attitude of the Bombay Government towards our Federation has changed for the worse and definite directions from the Commission about the relations between the Government and the organisation of its employees would have improved a rapidly deteriorating situation.

International Shipping Conference

(From Martin Kruse, Reuter's Staff Correspondent in Copenhagen, Denmark).

Two hundred and fifty delegates from the leading European countries, including Great Britain and Scandinavia are meeting here from this week to discuss various shipping problems.

It is the first Congress of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference since 1938.

The continuance of the work of the Conference, which was established in 1905 and has its headquarters in Copenhagen, will be discussed. Its membership now comprises twenty-four maritime nations.

Owing to the long interruption of its activities the Congress is of a more or less improvised character. Its main object is to renew the contacts between private shipowners of the member countries in order to promote co-operation and the furtherance of their common interests.

No labour problems figure on the agenda nor do fares or freight rates. But charter problems and the question of port charges are important points for consideration. One aim is to shorten as much as possible the dispatching time for ships in port and the introduction of fixed harbour conditions for them.

As freight schemes are more or less settled by the various Government and especially by U.N.R.R.A. the Congress has no particular freight questions on its agenda though minor freight matters will be touched on.

The views of the various maritime countries on the vital problems of shipping are expected to be set forth in speeches at the Congress and, with leading representatives of the shipping world attending, the Conference hopes to achieve important results bearing on its future work.

The Committee discussions in the first part of the Congress will be followed on the last-day by two plenary meetings at which the speakers will deal with the future of world shipping.

ANOTHER YEAR OF SCARCITY

U. S. Dept. Of Agriculture Pessimistic About World Food Position

WASHINGTON, May 17 (Reuter): United States Department of Agriculture tonight predicted bluntly that world food conditions were unlikely to improve much for another year at least, cables William Hardcastle, Reuter's correspondent. The Department also warned that importing countries will probably have a good deal more difficulty in paying for the food they need, in the next 12 months than they did in the past.

"Early crop conditions in important producing areas indicate that supply for the 1947-1948 consumption year may be little if any, larger than 1946-47", a report issued by the Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations declared. It was also stressed that transport difficulties in alleviating world food shortage may be even worse in future. "Decline in grain production in several importing countries may be offset by increased production in principal exporting regions, but such shift in production will require somewhat greater movement of grains in international trade if supplies in importing countries are to be maintained even at the low levels of 1946-1947."

MAJOR PROBLEM

Underlining the fact that bumper crops are nearly all being grown in the 'hard money" western hemisphere area, the report stated that "finance will be the major problem in international agricultural trade in the coming year. With Lend-Lease and UNRRA out of picture, the volume of imports will depend on amounts of United States relief funds the buying power importing countries can muster out of receipts from their own exports, gold and dollar resources and of loans. Inevitably trade deficits will remain large in many countries. Only a limited number of countries have sufficient reserves. Many others will not be in a position to deplete further their currency reserves. International Loans will, therefore, remain the key factor that will ultimately determine the volume of international trade in the next crop year."

Rounding off the grim and generally pessimistic review of world prospects, the report said that production of rice, sugar fats and oils and potatoes was generally up over last year, but added: "It is probable that exportable supplies of all these basic foods during the coming year will be below import requirements."

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JAPS ASKING FOR ARMY & AIR FORCE

TOKYO May 17, (Reuter): Twenty-one months after their defeat by the Allies, the Japanese are asking for an Army and an Air Force, it was learned here today.

An official of the Japanese Foreign Office sounded various Allied quarters as to how their Governments would react to the establishment of a Japanese Army of 100,000 to take over the work of the British and American forces when the 'occupation' ends.

He argued that such an army would be essential "to maintain internal order and particularly to prevent outbreaks of disease and smuggling"

He quoted as example the threatened general strike last February which Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander, was in a position to control but which the Japanese Government would have been unable to handle without some armed force.

A small Military Air Force might also be necessary to patrol Japanese waters with "spotter" planes against smugglers, he hinted.

There has been no reaction yet from the Allied Governments.

No Reduction In China's Foreign Exchange Rate

NANKING, May 17, (Reuter): The Chinese Finance Minister, Mr. O. K. Yui, today denied the recent persistent reports that China's foreign exchange rate was to be reduced from 48.000 to between 20,000 and 25,000 Chinese dollars to the United States dollar.

Six Months' Moratorium On Burma Agricultural Debt

RANGOON, May 17, (Reuter): The Burma Government proclaimed today six months' moratorium on all agricultural debt contracted before October 16 1945

According to the Agricultural Department's Moratorium Act, the creditors affected must report the details of their claims to the District authorities within six months, after which the civil courts will not entertain lawsuits for such claims.

Frustrated Feeling At Food Deliberations

SCHEVENINGEN, HOLLAND, MAY 17. (Reuter): Delegates to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers Conference met in private for the third day in succession today with feelings of frustration.

They were continuing their discussion of the failure of last month's food conference in London to reach agreement on international wheat trade.

Delegation leaders who left their deputies to carry on the debate today were visiting Appledoorn Castle to be received by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

Representatives of all the 33 countries here are more convinced than ever that unless the wheat deadlock is broken soon, there will be no hope of unanimity on international agreement for other food products.

Delegates feel that they can do little to influence their respective Governments to sign what is generally considered here to be a fair agreement.

At the London wheat conference, five food importing countries, including Britain voted against the proposed wheat agreement on the ground that the prices suggested were too high.

Chief Of Asiatic And Pacific Affairs

MADRAS, May 17 (A.P.I.): Mr. T. G. Narayanan, who has been appointed Chief of the Asiatic and Pacific Affairs Section of the Security Council, U.N.O. left yesterday morning by air for Delhi 'en route' to New York. He will be meeting Pandit Nehru before his departure.

Mr. Narayanan is the first Indian journalist to join the U.N.O. Secretariat. He was one of the members of the press delegation sent by the Government of India in 1941 to report on the conditions of Indian troops in the Middle East. A year later he was with the S.E.A.C. war correspondent for the "Hindu."

RIOT INSURANCE SCHEME BEFORE INDIA GOVT.

Lahore Situation Eases A Bit: Arms Vendors In Benares And Lucknow Put Out Of Business

NEW DELHI, May 17 (A.P.I.): Proposals for Civil Commotion and Riot Insurance are under the consideration of the Government of India, it is understood. Owing to abnormal conditions prevailing in the country in which there has been large scale destruction of life and property and in which there is a constant threat to these, it is felt that the Government of India must devise some scheme of insurance on the lines of the War Risk Insurance operating during the war.

Without such a scheme business and industry are being seriously handicapped and bank credit is very shy. No decision, however, has yet been reached on the matter as the question of the liability of Provincial Governments in this matter has not been settled.

46 KILLED IN LAHORE SINCE MAY 14

LAHORE, May 17 (A.P.I.): Following a comparatively quiet night, three cases of stabbing and three cases of arson occurred in Lahore today after the relaxation of curfew at 8 a.m. Two of the stabbing cases proved fatal.

According to an unofficial estimate 46 fatal casualties have occurred since the recrudescence of trouble in the city on May 14. The number of the wounded is counted at 71.

Fires are again raging in the city today. Although flames were brought under control last night in the various localities in the Walled City, two cases of arson have again occurred in the same areas. Another case of arson has been reported from Akbari Mandi, the grain market, where some shops have been set on fire.

FINISHING TOUCHES

It is stated that in the morning, small excited crowds approached yesterday's fire-consumed areas and set on fire the few houses which had luckily escaped the flames last night.

The fire brigades are locked in a desperate battle with the flames in the various localities ablaze.

Two bungalows near a college on the Grand Trunk Road were set on fire besides some thatched huts of labourers.

The District Magistrate (Additional) Mr. William told the 'A.P.I.' at 6 p.m. that the situation was much easier in Lahore today than yesterday.

CURFEW MODIFIED

The District Magistrate of Lahore has modified his order regarding curfew restrictions in Lahore. The revised curfew hours will now be from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. for four days.

Curfew has also been ordered in Mozang and Qila Gujar Singh.

All the Corporation schools have been closed for a week due to the communal tension in Lahore.

SACHAR'S "S.O.S." TO JENKINS

Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, Leader of the Congress Party and Mr. Gokulchand Narang have sent the following telegram to the Governor of the Punjab: "Lahore situation is extremely critical. Strongly urge imposition of 24-hour curfew and calling out of troops on extensive scale. Immediate action can only check further deterioration.

MULTAN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE SUPERSEDED

MULTAN, May 17 (A.P.I.): The Punjab Government has superseded the Multan Municipal Committee.

Sheikh Ghulam Mohammad of the Provincial Civil Service has been appointed Administrator of the Municipality.

ARSON & STABBING IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, May 17 (A.P.I.): Three cases of arson and four incidents of stabbing, one of which proved fatal, took place when the curfew was relaxed for four hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

One tonga driver was fatally stabbed in Majith Mandi and his tonga was burnt. Three other casualties were brought to hospital, one with gunshot injuries, one by military firing in Katra Dulo and a head constable with stone injuries.

There was a clash between two crowds in Katra Parja following a stabbing case when brickbats were freely exchanged. British troops reached the spot immediately and the crowds melted away. The police made five arrests.

The municipal fire brigade laboured till 5 a.m. today fighting the fires started last night in Katra Mochian.

BENARES ARMS VENDORS PUT OUT OF BUSINESS

BENARES, May 17 (A.P.I.): All the four licensed vendors of arms and ammunition in Benares were this morning sitting in empty shops. The police had removed all their stocks of arms and ammunition, their books and even their licences.

The police action is stated to be in pursuance of the policy of the Provincial Government not to allow arms and ammunition to remain lying within the reach of any mischief monger in these days of disturbances.

ARMS SEIZED IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, May 17, (A.P.I.): The District Authorities of Lucknow have ordered all arms and ammunition dealers in the city to deposit their stock at the police lines at once.

The order has been passed in view of strained communal relations to prevent the smuggling of arms into or outside the city or their being sold to unauthorised persons.

The police yesterday seized firearms from all firearms dealers and repairers in the city and removed them to the police headquarters for the purpose of checking.

CALCUTTA CURFEW EXTENDED

CALCUTTA, May 17, (A.P.I.): The curfew will continue to remain in force in fivt police station areas in Calcutta for another week from today (May 17) in view of the continuance of the rioting and other breaches of the peace in those areas.

The hours of curfew will be 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. for the coming week ending the May 24. The curfew has been withdrawn from Chitpore area.

In one area under police station Beliaghata there will be additional curfew from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. tomorrow May 18.

HOME GUARDS FOR MADRAS

MADRAS May 17, (A.P.I.): With a view to preserving the internal security of the Province, the Madras Government propose to constitute Home Guards at important places.

Details of the scheme such as the composition, strength and nature of training to be given to the Home Guards will be finalised shortly.

League "C. D." Continues In Frontier

PESHAWAR, May 17, (A.P.I.): Picketing of Government offices, taking out of processions and holding of public meetings continued in different parts of the Province as a part of the Muslim League's Civil Disobedience Movement.

BURNLEY, May 17. (Reuter): Sydney Barnes, the Australian test batsman, has signed as a professional for Burnley (Lancashire) League Cricket Club and will make his first appearance for them against Todmorden today.

Police 'Excesses' At Harrison Road

Husband Of Woman Victim Gives Evidence

CALCUTTA, May 17, (A.P.I.): Five witnesses, including the husband of the woman, who is alleged to have been the victim of the police excesses, were examined today before Mr. R. Davison, Extra Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, in connection with the case arising out of the incident that occurred in a house in Harrison Road on April 14 last.

Mr. Sudhir Singh Roy, the husband, in his deposition, said that there was a police raid on the house that night following a report of a loud explosion from Harrison Road.

After a little while he heard men of the house shouting, and it was followed by piteous shouts by women folk in the house. He also heard the sounds of some heavily booted persons coming upstairs. This was followed by knocks at his doors and it seemed to him that it was being done with the aid of something, as a result of which the bar of his doors came off. The door was then forced open and two police men in khaki uniform and black caps entered his room. The two accused (identified) were the men who entered his room.

The witness was struck with the butt-end of a rifle by accused No. 2. He was then pulled out to the verandha. He again ran to his room and was struck by the second accused.

A few minutes later another police officer arrived and the requested him to go to his room where his wife and children were. When he arrived in his room with the police officer he saw accused No. 1 assaulting his wife. The police officer dragged the accused pulling him by his belt. Sometime later, some more police officers also arrived and questioned him and his wife. They were taken to hospital and later to the police station, where they recorded their statement.

The hearing was adjourned till Monday next.

A. H. Gadre To Fast For One Lakh For Hindu Unity

BOMBAY, May 17, (A.P.I.): Mr. A. H. Gadre, President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, declared today that he proposed to go on fast in order that public should realise the "gravity of the situation" and contribute one lakh of rupees for the cause of Hindu unity. Mr. Gadre will commence his fast from tomorrow morning, Sunday, May 18, at his residence in Girgaum.

It is not a fast unto death, Mr. Gadre said. But he has decided to stick to the fast until the sum appealed for is collected. The fast has been undertaken on his own individual responsibility he said.

Mahatma In Mask Watches Grand Daughter's Operation

PATNA, May 17 (API): Mahatma Gandhi watched his grand daughter, Miss Manu Gandhi being operated upon for appendicitis in Patna General Hospital on Thursday night. Mahatma Gandhi was in the operation theatre for two hours wearing a mask.

A special cabin was allotted to Miss Manu Gandhi but Mahatma Gandhi declined to avail of the favour. He thought he was a poor man and that his grand daughter should have a bed in the ward of ordinary patients. The Hospital authorities, however, put her in an adjoining room.

The whole hospital was astir and after the operation was over Mahatma Gandhi walked through the wards to avoid the crowd waiting in the corridors but was almost mobbed by the patients themselves. He told them not to go out of their senses and behave like hospital patients.

Miss Manu Gandhi was in constant attendance on Mahatma Gandhi all through his peace mission in Noakhali, Tipperah and Bihar and recently twice accompanied him to Delhi.

Mahatma Gandhi visited the hospital again yesterday afternoon and was with his grand daughter for about an hour.

Miss Manu Gandhi is progressing satisfactorily.

Ramamurthi To Be Sworn In To-day

BOMBAY, May 17 (A.P.I.): Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, left for New Delhi by a special plane at noon to-day, to act as Viceroy, in the absence of Lord Mountbatten. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Colville, Miss Colville and Miss Morrison.

Sir Sonti Venkata Ramamurthi, the Acting Governor of Bombay, arrived from Madras this afternoon by a special plane. He was received at the aerodrome by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Sir Ivor Taunton, the Commissioner of Police, the Military Secretary to the Governor and the Sub-Area Commander.

Later, Sir Ramamurthy drove to Government House. He will be sworn in to-morrow.

GHAZNAFAR ALI APPEALS FOR PEACE

NEW DELHI, May 17 (API): In a statement issued to-day, Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Health Member in appealing for communal peace says "I earnestly remind all Punjabis of the recent appeal issued jointly by the Qaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi. Giving way to anger and resort to violence will help no party."

England Wins International Rugby Championship

LEEDS, May 17, (Reuter): England won the Rugby League International Championship by defeating France by five points to two in a keenly contested match at Headingley today.

AMERICAN NATION'S RALLY TO-DAY

(BY HENRY F. PERRY.)

WASHINGTON, May 16: Preparations have been underway this week all over the United States for the celebration Sunday, May 18, of the most impressive "I Am An American Day" ever held in the history of the event. Approximately 1,000 communities, including all of the nation's largest cities, are planning special exercises.

Its purpose is to rededicate Americans to the responsibilities of citizenship, but President Truman's proclamation this year urged that special recognition be given to "those who have become naturalized as citizens during the past year and to young people who have, during the year, assumed full responsibilities of citizenship by coming of age".

"I Am An American Day" developed from the impressive courtroom scenes in which judges, conferring final citizenship upon immigrants, impressed them with their sacred duty to vote wisely and to support the principles of democracy. As early as 1915, it became the custom of civic groups to welcome these new citizens into the community at public receptions.

The American Legion, a leading veterans' organization, the National Education Association, and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service were active in making the event a nation-wide affair. They were aided by the work of teachers at the University of Wisconsin who conducted a series of lecture meetings prior to the community induction ceremony.

Although the movement is national, each celebration is the affair of the individual community, from the small gathering in Plaza, a town on the Mexican border, to the tremendous throng in New York City's Central Park where more than 1,500,000 people meet for the event each year—the largest meeting of humans on record.

But, from the proclamation of the President to the last closing prayer on Sunday night the emphasis of this day is upon Americanism as a way of life, rather than upon any narrow sense of citizenship as a proud and fortunate accident of birth. President Truman proclaimed the day partly because "in the teamwork of democracy the requisites for good citizenship are not the place of birth, of race or religious belief, but character, education, co-operation and loyalty and .... the stupendous task of all men in this new age is to strive to remove from the world the age-old curse of warfare, and to advance the cause of freedom and brotherhood". The very size and solemnity of "I Am An American Day" gives the President's statement the importance of a national ideal. In many of the local speeches such an ideal is offered as a pattern for the rest of the world.—U.S.I.S.

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Comdr. Finn Ronne's Antarctic Diary

May Day In The Antarctic Begins Operation Freeze-in

STONINGTON ISLAND, MARGUERITE BAY, ANTARCTICA, May 1: We awoke this morning board the M|s. Port of Beaumont, Texas, to see the initial freeze of the Antarctic winter beginning over the cove, thus preventing further surface travel until the ice is thick enough to walk ashore. Providing suitable weather conditions continue and there are no high winds, the ice should be strong enough to bear our weight in five days. Under the direction of skipper Ike Schlossbach and me, Hassage, Adams, Lassiter, Owen McClary and Wood have been working on the unloading of our ship, general ship's care, including the engines, making water, and operating boats back and forth between the ship and camp.

One of the two weasels made available to the expedition by the army air forces was hoisted by the boom over the side of the ship and successfully floated ashore by chief engineer Hassage, thus enabling heavy hauling on land to be mechanized. The base camp has been temporarily in charge of Chief Pilot Darlington who, with the aid of Latady, Nichols, Smith, Dodson, Mclean, Thompson, Peterson and Fiske have completely re-covered three large and three small buildings with canvas, made minor building repairs and alterations, stacked the coal for the winter, installed the generators for electric lighting and radio contact, cleaned out the buildings and made them livable, sorted all unloaded equipment and moved it to the proper buildings. Our stove has been repaired and made ready for use.

Our dogs are undergoing an organized period of exercise and training. At the same time, Dodson, Owen and Smith are being taught the art of driving the dog teams. Trips with teams have been made up the glacier daily to haul aviation gasoline to the aviation cache one mile up from the camp for future plane flights.

After a couple such trips, these would-be drivers about decided that a good dog driver is born and not made. No matter how many resolutions they made to the contrary, they found it impossible to keep a calm head and tongue when the dogs insisted on playing abominable tricks on them. On yesterday's homeward trek, one dog in the team decided he was much too tired and squatted on his flanks, letting the rest of the team pull him down the hill in sliding fashion!

Four major reconnaissance flights have been successfully made in the L-5 with a view toward better planning of next summer's operations in the air and on the surface.

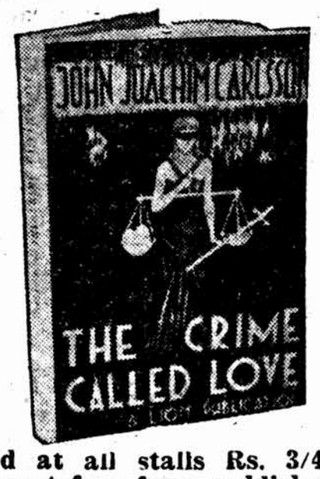
Keeping a ship in the Antarctic during an expedition here is much like operating two bases. Early in the transition period—transferring from ship base to shore base—we kept only two men ashore at our site on Stonington Island. These men. Chief Pilot Harry Darlington and aerial photographer William Latady, spent most of their time taking care of the expedition's sled dogs and keeping fires going in the various buildings to dry them out.

Parties from the ship, meanwhile, went ashore daily to accomplish the tasks involved in setting up a base. They worked on buildings and cleared the area. But frequently—as often as three times a week—strong winds or moving brash ice made it impossible for the ship party to get to the beach. During these periods communication between the two groups was by scheduled walkie-talkie transmission

As larger work items were completed on shore, more and more men were transferred from the ship. And now that ship is starting to freeze in, we are moving ashore the members of the crew who always had to stand by because of the danger of any sudden movement of a large iceberg towards us or the dragging of our anchor in a high wind. This emergency crew has several times been called on to get the ship under way quickly.

Of our 22 personnel, the shore base now has 12 and six more are going. During the freeze-in, we will leave only four men aboard, and these will come ashore as soon as the ship is fast in the ice.

One of the most important of our shore installations is rapidly nearing completion Under the direction of our hard-working radio operator, Lawrence Kelsey, erection of rhombic antennas for the shore radio station will be concluded in a few days. All hands are looking forward to this expanded radio link which will be our contact with the outside world during the long winter months ahead.

Sensational affairs which scandalized the world.


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SCIENCE DEVELOPS NEW INSECTICIDES TO FIGHT DISEASE

As guardians of the public health, insecticides have been a boon to mankind. Prior to the discovery of insecticides, insects – as carriers of typhoid, malaria, dysentery and other dread diseases – inflicted an appalling death toll on the human race.

Science has now developed insecticides that are deadly to flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other dangerous disease-bearing insects. The latest of these scientific developments – DDT – is a complete departure from the earlier method of killing insects by the constant use of sprays and powders. Indeed, insect eradication formerly depended on the frequent use of these insecticides.

Unlike the old insect sprays and powders, DDT is an insecticide whose killing power persists long after it has been applied. One of its most efficient methods of application is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, ceilings, screens and other surfaces. After DDT is sprayed, the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film, they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. In contrast to other insecticides, it is characteristic of DDT that the surfaces sprayed with a 5% DDT oil solution remain deadly to insects for weeks and even months after spraying. DDT, while long lasting in its effect, is slow in action and possesses no great knock-down qualities.

When a fast acting insecticide is desired, pyrethrum sprays are superior. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Insects passing through a pyrethrum spray become immediately paralyzed, drop to the ground and soon die. It should be remembered however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides have now been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum spray.

It follows that DDT insecticides sprayed on surfaces are indicated for long lasting effect; and pyrethrum insecticides sprayed into the air for quick knock-down. Entomologists urge the use of these two insecticides in combination in order to attain the complete eradication of insects in the home.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

BILL EDRICH ON CRICKET: THE MYSTERY OF IT: HINT TO OUR ADMINISTRATORS: VIJAY MERCHANT SATISFIED: PATS SPORTSMANSHIP: VIJAY TO FOLLOW JAI: DOOMED TO FAILURE: WORLD OLYMPICS IN INDIA? SUCCESS OF BRITISH SOCCER.

The readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" must be reading with avid interest the articles on cricket by Bill Edrich the England and Middlesex all-rounder, published every Thursday. In view of the Indian tour to Australia next cold weather, I would particularly draw the attention of our cricket-lovers to the opinion he has expressed in regard to Australian cricket

Edrich says, "Ever since I landed back in this country from Australia, I have been pestered with the question, "Why are the Australians better cricketers than we are?" The simple honest answer to that, of course, is that the Australians are not better than we are. During the past winter, they had a better team than we had, and that is all there is to it."

THE MYSTERY OF IT

"But I think my questioners really wanted to know," Bill continues, "why Australia, with its small population, can produce such a high percentage of first class players with such persistency. That is simple also. The Australians are cricket-minded and are clever enough to train their youngters on good safe wickets—made of concrete. And the sooner others follow their example the better."

"In every park, playing field, school or club ground, on every spare strip of land in Australia, it seems to me, there are these concrete pitches on which the ball comes through at a safe, even height. From tiny tots the youngsters play on them. the batsmen getting over their shots, and to the pitch of the ball, with a natural balance which comes from complete confidence in the safe conditions of play.

"The bowlers benefit also. On those hard fine pitches they simply have to bowl a length or be slaughtered."

HINT TO OUR ADMINISTRATORS

Now here is a hint to our cricket administrators. "I do not suggest," adds Bill "that the concrete strip should be brought into the County ground where they have facilities to look after the practice wickets as carefully as the middle. but it seems vital for the future of English cricket to get them established on the playgrounds outside where so much valuable material is being strangled at birth. J. C. Clay is already spreading this gospel in a practical way throughout South Wales'

"I do not propose to argue about the change of pace from concrete to turf All I will say is that the Australians trive on the treatment! The cost of laying concrete pitches is comparatively small. Local authorities or healthy well-wishers of cricket would do the game a great service if they started put them down now". concludes Bill

VIJAY MERCHANT SATISFIED

It is somewhat heartening to hear from Vijay Merchant, the skipper of the Indian team that the cricket team which will tour Australia next season is, in the light of available talent and current form, the best that could have been chosen to represent this country, and the responsibility for whatever happens in the forthcoming venture will rest not on the selectors but on the players themselves. Although I beg to differ from the above opinion,—especially in regard to the selection of some of the players—I hope that those who will make the tour will try their utmost to justify their choice.

We are told that the team would undergo one month's intensive physical training and practice in Poona beginning from the middle of September. Efforts are being made by the Board of Control to secure the services of an eminent English coach. Failing which, a very capable Indian veteran would be entrusted with this task

'None of the players had any experience of cricket in Australia," said Vijay. There was only one Indian in the game—the Nawab of Pataudi of course—who was fortunate in that respect. But it was regrettable that the Nawab had made it clear that his services would be available to the team only in the capacity of Captain

In this connection, Vijay recalled that once L. P. Jai was placed in a similar position in regard to the Bombay team. When he was its undisputed skipper—as great a Captain as a batsmen,—the selectors chose Vijay in preference to Jai. Still the latter consented to play under the younger man

VIJAY TO FOLLOW JAI

Vijay is going to do the same on his return from Australia. He would willingly play under a younger captain and give him the benefit of his experience if required. That is the right policy to follow. Only by that method. younger men may be trained to shoulder their responsibilities. If older people stick to their posts, till the end of their days younger men can never get an opportunity to rise to their full stature. Unfortunately in this country the veterans are prone to retain their positions till they are thrown out of become incapable physically to perform their duties any longer. That is not so in Australia. There even the players retire easily from the game, so that the promising may come up soon. I wish our cricketers would follow their noble example.

DOOMED TO FAILURE

Tony de Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India has just left to England to attend the Imperial Cricket Conference. His first job would be to arrange a visit from West Indies or New Zealand next year. It is possible that one of the other may agree to pay us a visit. But would not be more prudent a wait a little longer to see how they stand in international cricket in the coming years. At the present moment they are not so formidable as to rouse the enthusiasm of the public to any great extent. It is more than likely, therefore, that the visit may involve the Board of Control into heavy losses.

Besides it is necessary that our players should have some rest. It must be remembered that they are not accustomed to such strenuous programmes for long periods in the year. It is bound to tell on their health So go slowly a bit

WRLD OLYMPICS IN INDIA?

We are again indebted to de Mello for the news that the Maharaja of Patiala, President of the Indian Olympic Association, wants to hold the World Olympic Games in India—preferrably at Delhi—in 1952 or 1956. Efforts will be made to persuade the international body to accord its sanction to this proposal, as the world Games have not been held in any Asiatic country so far. It was proposed to be held in Japan in 1940. But the World was intervened. Let us hope that we shall have an opportunity of seeing our hopefuls "massacred" on their soil.

Meanwhile the Capital will commence preparations for building a suitable stadium for holding the World Games. I suppose de Mello will outshine the Brabourne Stadium in his next effort!

SUCCESS OF BRITISH SOCCER

"Five Englishmen, three Scots, two Welshmen and an Irishman upheld the prestige of British soccer by defeating the nine-nation team representing the Rest of Europe, by six goals to one. before 1,34,000 spectators at Hampden Park to-day (May 10)," said a Reuter report from Glasgow. This gives us an idea of the present position of British soccer in comparison with the rest of the world. It is futile to compare it with the Indian standard, as the former is played by professionals. It will take years and years for us to reach the height attained by Britain—provided our players are given all the facilities enjoyed by the British professionals. But are you going to do it I don't know. The W.I.F.A. has taken the first step by reducing the size of the Cooperage ground!

Is It True?

That Black-marketeers in India are mightily pleased to hear that their counter-parts exist even in god's own country—Britain?

That They are considering the possibility of holding an international conference—on the lines of the U.N.O.—to devise ways and means of robbing the public still more?

That Sporting fields are not immune from their rapacious greed was exposed by large scale racketeering on admission tickets to the Hampden Park recently?

That Even a journalist's pass was put on sale—a yankee paying a fabulous sum for the privilege of enjoying the game from the Press Box?

That Some of the local scribes are yearning for the day when they may be able to make a little money in this way—to replenish their empty purse?

That Black-marketeers, on the other hand, are thinking of sending a deputation to England to study the British methods on the spot, so that they may improve their own, if necessary?

That Conversely they may sell their own patents to their British confreres should they find an easy marked for their commodity?

That Hockey-goers in Bombay are said to have invented a new rase to outwit the gate-keepers at sporting functions?

That The W.I.F.A. Committee has decided to give all the training necessary to our boys to fit them for the European tour next year,—but all on a miniature scale?

That As a first step, they have reduced the size of the Cooperage ground, so that they may be trained to extend their shots in geometrical proportions?

That The strength and stamina of the players may be increased in the same way—provided their physique and lungs permit the sudden leap?

That Special efforts may be made this season to turn the Cooperage into a true soccer ground of the British variety—with slush and slime in abundance—so that Indian players may have a foretaste of the "Home" conditions?

That Even the British winter—with the London fog to boot—may be invited to pay a visit to Bombay during the Rovers Season—just to bake everything perfectly realistic?

That Indian players may be paid handsomely for their troubles. so that they may drink heartily with their guests?

That Vijay Merchant is satisfied that the team selected for Australia is the best India can field at present?

That The Indian public may now go to sleep with the confident hope that everything will go on well with the tourists in the Gangarooland?

That Neither Lindwall nor McCool will have any terror or jugglery for our boys which they will not be able to face boldly?

That Don Bradman and Co. may find our bowlers more dangerous and destructive than they have appeared so far in India—probably the Vijay touch will work the miracle?

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Let us talk it over —

Frankly speaking, I am no believer in the —'What's in a name?' philosophy of life. Except, of course, for the philosopher, the poet and the lunatic, such attitude shows bankruptcy of feeling and thought. For, as you know, naming a person, a place or for that matter a poem is a tricky job.

A rose may after all smell as sweet by whatever name we call it, but I am sure an 'Air Hostess' won't be half so bewitching were she to be called an aeroplane nurse or just an air attendant. The attraction of an eating place, a house or a park largely depends upon the name it bears. (Though one must own that sometimes the 'name' turns out to be a great deception!)

The mere 'name' plays an important part in enhancing the prestige of careers and professions. A simple barber becomes a dignified person when called a hair-dresser; so too the house designer when termed as an architect. The miracle a 'name' works on the too-familiar callings of us woman is simply astounding; when rearing of children is known as mothercraft, it leaves behind the house walls stepping into school room fitted with figure-streets and diagram charts. The knack of keeping the house clean and tidy, and cooking a wholesome meal for the family is raised to the status of an academic subject when it is called Domestic science. Nay, these days even that name is being eschewed for the more chic one "Home Science" (influence of America?).

So let's stick to Domestic Science by all means. The knowledge of this science was inherited by our mothers from their mothers. And as there were no other branches of knowledge open to them, they could easily master the subject. But to-day we, their daughters are not prepared to accept the heritage because we have before us many other vocations. In our pursuit of other callings the important task of home building is losing ground especially with the educated class of women which is a great pity.

Really speaking it is for them to raise the status of this work which is mainly the responsibility of women even in the most advanced society. The first step in that direction is to explode the myth that the knowledge of home-keeping is inborn in woman. It is as much intuitive as nest-building is with birds. But like all other intuitive arts, it also demands much painstaking training. If it were not so how to explain ill-health, malnutrition and discontent in the homes of the rich not to speak of the poor who have not the wherewithal to keep body and soul together?

A specialised type of education in the business of managing the home is therefore the need of the hour. This is not to say 'women, go back to kitchen.' The habit of planning the numerous tasks in the home and the scientific method of doing them, would rather afford us more leisure and energy to take interest in wider spheres of work. With the ever-increasing scarcity of domestic servants, the knowledge of home sanitation, hygiene laundering and cooking in the expert way will be a boon to the middle class educated woman.

As for the millions of women in villages, an acquaintance with the rudimentary principles of Home Science will mean all the difference in the world. It will end ignorance squalour and disease in their life. Home Science in any plan of rural education is therefore equally essential. So let's back up the demand made by Hansa Mehta for the establishment of institutes of Home Science in every linguistic area in the country.

-Leela.

In Moscow

Women Build Houses

Moscow, like the rest of the world, has acute housing problems, more so even than London or Bombay. To ease the position, Russian women are joining the ranks of builders, and are not only acting as bricklayers' labourers, but are actually laying bricks.

Photo on the right shows two Russian women, carrying an iron girder and below some others are actually laying the bricks and wielding the trowel

Social Revolution Overtakes Miss And Mrs. Britain

BY H. L. BEALES

"Middle Class Woman Has Abandoned The Ideal Of "The Lady". She Is No Longer Segregated, Sheltered, Feeble-minded!"

Shops in the West-End—the weekly bridge party in the suburbs—summer holidays at Bournemouth—the children at the private school ("they can't go to the elementary school, my dear, think of their language, and their heads would get dirty!")—the car they can ill afford ("Mrs. Jones has got a new one")—the stream of novels from Boots'..... The wives and daughters of the male executive of our industrialist civilization—are they all patterned by the Building Society, all replicas of the vicar's wife or the doctor's, all alike material—but not, of course, raw material—for the art of Ruth Draper? Is the middle-class woman always detached from the real conflicts of the living world? Or is she a mere belated echo of the legend of Queen Victoria—all domestically and propriety and insulation, undisputed sovereign of Twickenham and Wimbledon and their extra-metropolitan counterparts?

Middle-class women may have their external distinctiveness, and it may be that they are all middle-aged. They have their own journals, their own columns in the dailies, their own novels..... and it would be difficult to explain the present state of the commercial theatre except in terms of their box-office loyalties, their calculable enthusiasms and equally calculable frustrations.

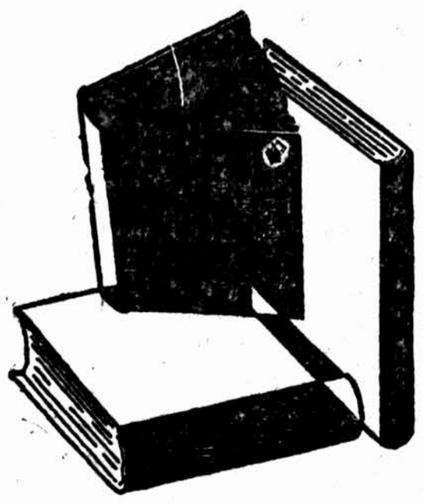
In truth the middle-class woman is half-way through something very like a social revolution, and it is time we took its measure. The story of that revolution is told usually, in terms of her political emancipation. But it goes deeper than that. It may be that we are forging the classless society by all becoming middle-class—all, that is, save the fraction still left in unmechanized wage-slavery. But it is certain that while some old-fashioned types maintain the Regent Street wilt, newer social components have developed the Whitehall quick-step.

No Pin Money Girls

There has been a vast proliferation of women's occupation. Women have joined the ranks, mainly the lower ranks, of the managerial strata of our advanced industrial society. The pin-money girls, if they ever existed, are as obsolete as the Victorian governess. Already the twenty-year-olds are finding the novels of H. G. Wells and the plays of Ibsen and Shaw curiously dated. These great prophets have won their victory. Some of their fights will have to be fought again, no doubt. But time and the social system march on and the middle-class woman is only half what she was.

The new half is restless, exploratory, capable. It makes its own bed as well as its board, and is quite prepared to

(Continued on Page 6)



Urdu Publications

IFADI ADAB. By Akhtar Ansari. Hind Publishing House Delhi, Rs. 1-4-0.

The idea underlying this book is a repudiation of the common notion that art should be for the sake of art only. The writer condemns, and rightly so, this wrong theory and opines that since literature is an index of the life of the people, art should also follow suit in order to be virile and life-giving and any view of it having no bearing on human activities is necessarily wrong. He discusses the whole subject in such a beautiful and refreshing manner that one cannot leave the book until he finishes it.

TA HADD-E-NIGAH. By Zia Sar Hadi. Published by Shaikh Nazir Ahmed, Taj Office, Muhammad Ali Road, Bombay 3. Rs. 3-8-0.

This is the second book of the author that we are reviewing in these columns. It is a novel and is the first attempt of the author in this field. But there is no doubt that it is a very successful attempt and it is to be hoped that the writer who wields a very powerful pen, will continue to use it in interests of Urdu literature.

So far as the story is concerned it is a simple one and it appears that the writer has borrowed his theme from actual life.

We congratulate the another on the production of a successful novel.

Z. A. BARNI.

Hindi Books

"AZADI KI LADAI AUR SUBHAS BABU", by J. C. Jain, Published by Parmanand Publication, Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 2/8Y-.

This small book of Dr. J. C. Jain is a very admirable attempt at an impartial survey of the freedom movement of our country. It is especially admirable because it converges upon a personality whose greatness we have yet to measure. The book is almost the first of its kind and thus it is certainly a forerunner of many a work similar to it. Indeed Dr. Jain has done a real service to the country by this study.

S. L. A.

France In Travail

LES FOSSOYEURS—Pertinax (Editions du Sagittaire)—280 fr.

"Pertinax who in private life is known as Andre Giraud played an important role in international journalism during the period in Europe between the two wars. For a long time attached to "Le Journal" as its political commentator, Pertinax founded later a weekly paper of his own called "La Nouvelle Europe" which came to an end only after the occupation of Paris. He migrated to America after the fall of France where this book was first published and now after his return to his native country, a revised French edition has been brought out by the Editions Sagittaire, well-known for its serious historical publications.

In this book the author describes with inside knowledge the story of the last days of the Third Republic and of the men who were its "grave diggers". He spares no one although his judgment is tipped a little in favour of the politicians. In the first part of the book the author investigates the reasons of the failure of the Supreme Command to hold the German Army back in May, 1940 and although he traces this failure to pre-Munich days, he is however extremely severe with General Gamelin to whose incompitence he attributes the catasprophe of the "battle of France". He shows how the entire military strategy of Gamelin was wrong, out-moded and inadequate to meet the military strategy of the German Wehrmacht, based on Schlieffen plan of attack. Rather bitterly Pertinax points out that the existence of this plan was not unknown to the French General Staff for it had been the subject of many discourses at all the French military academies. Gamelin also knew that there existed some variations of this plan more suitable for modern weapons but "le plan Schlieffen s'est fige dans son cerveau" and hence the unpreparedness of the French army to resist the German break-through at Sedan. General Georges and General Weygand are also piloried by the author for their lack of initiative and foresight but he does not omit to mention that the army appointments had been dependent too much on political consideration for years and thus the army as a whole had suffered much in efficiency and intelligence.

As regards the politicians who were the architects of French disaster of 1940, Pertinax is more severe with Paul Reynaud and his clique than with Daladier. Although he does not exonerate Daladier of his many shortcomings as a wartime leader of France yet he almost gives him the benefit of doubt because of Daladier's robust republican views and his apparent sincerity. About Paul Reynaud he does not mince his words and brings out many hitherto unknown details of intrigue and manoeuvres for position in the Cabinet conducted by Reynaud himself and at his instance, by the small coterie which surrounded him at the salon of Madame de Porte, his mistress. The author also throws new light on the discussions of Tours and Bordeaux where the French Government had been evacuated after the fall of Paris and ruefully admits the incapacity of the French leaders to face the extraordinary situation caused by the rapid advance of the German Army. His analysis of character of the principal actors of the drama leading to he signature of armistice and the coming to power of Marshal Petain shows once again his intimate knowledge of French political affairs and enhance his reputation as a journalist of great ability.

There is no doubt that this book together with many others will eventually help the historian to form a correct estimate of the causes which led to the disruption of the French army in 1940. But those who were familiar with the part played by Pertinax himself during those fateful years would not be able easily to forget his own responsibility. His championship of the cause of the Right parties who according to his own admission in the book, were largely responsible for the calamity, and his stubborn refusal to see the new forces which were rising in Europe will make many people think of him as much responsible for the disaster as the persons and parties he depicts in the book. There were many "grave diggers" of the Third Republic and there are not a few Frenchmen who think that Pertinax was also one of them.

G.M.

The Consembly

INDIAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY by Chanatya, Bombay Book Depot, Bombay 4, Rs. 6.

This is a topical handbook on the Constituent Assembly. It is divided into two unequal parts. The first—the book proper—has 68 pages and traces the growth of the idea of a Constituent Assembly from its first vague conception to its final (though partial) fulfilment. The last chapter on the experience of other countries will be found useful for a comparative study. The second part contains almost twice as many pages of a number of appendices beginning with the Cabinet Mission Scheme to the London decision of December 7. As this material was already available in a dozen other publications, its inclusion here has only helped to inflate the value of this book far beyond its intrinsic worth.

V.

BOMBAY TENANCY ACT

THE BOMBAY TENANCY ACT, 1939 with Commentary by A. G. Padhye, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (Publishers C. C. Vora, Law Publishers, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad) Rs. 3.

As pointed out by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, LL.B. in a Foreword, the problem of tenant's rights, has, of late, assumed considerable importance. The Bombay Tenancy Act was passed in 1939 to give relief to tenants. The Act disclosed several defects in its administration. These defects were sought to be removed by the Amending Acts of 1941, 1942 and 1946. The last named amending Act came into force on 8th November 1946. As observed by the author 'insecurity of the tenure has been a constant wail of the tenant, as frustration of rent has been the landlord's repeated woe." The instant Act is intended to give relief in this regard to the tenants, without seriously harming the interests of the landlord. The author in his introductory notes to each chapter and in the commentary succeeding each section of the Act, has carefully and lucidly explained the object, the meaning and the operation of the provisions of the Act, in a manner that is sure to be useful to lawyers and to laymen alike. The Rules under the Act, published by the Revenue Department on January 4, 1947 are included in the book. The book is indispensable to persons owning land falling under the Act.

N.H.P.

Gujarati Books

YUVANONE SWAMI VIVEKANANDA (2nd Ed.) (with portrait of the Swami in characteristic pose); Rahenone Swami Vivekananda.

Both these pocket books in Gujarati come from Shri Rama Krishna Ashram, Rajkot. The former contains selections by J. M. Oza from "Thus Spake Vivekananda", the latter, selections by Kalpalata Munshi, from the Swami's thoughts on "Our Women." These wise and heartening booklets contain the Swami's eloquent and vibrating call to youth, of both sexes, to be brave, up and doing in the service of the Motherland. In these books, the Swami still lives. His magnetism still draws. His reasoned and fervent appeal to youth has, moreover, a special urgency and appropriateness at the present critical juncture when the fate of India is being forged. No youth can afford to miss these booklets.

N. H. P.

Viscount Mersey published last year a long poem on "Alexander of Macedon". He is following this up with a second volume containing poems on those famous and fatal women of classical history, HELEN OF TROY AND CLEOPATRA. His volume will be published by John Murray.

Behn Damyanti after whose name is called the Children's Library of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Shri B. G. Kher, our President, during his recent visit to Jaipur, visited the State Children's Library and Recreation Room. He found a very large number of Children absorbed in the various mechanical toys and intellectual games and reading books provided. All this is being organised by Shri Prataprai G. Mehta of that place, who is doing best for the "Education and Entertainment" of the Children at Jaipur. Shri Kher has an idea that every Balkan-ji-Bari Unit should be provided with mechanical toys, etc., and it is hoped that something practical would be done in the matter shortly.

The Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari has started a full-fledged Children's Library from a donation of Rs. 2,000/- received from Shri Dwarkadas Haridas Vakharia, to commemorate the memory of his daughter, Damayantiben, who was an active Member of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, and passed away recently. For the cupboards, Rs. 500/- have been donated by Shri Amulonkh Amichand in memory of his late son, Madu. The Library was declared open by Mr. Abdul Kader Salehbhoy, who eulogising the services of the Balkan-ji-Bari, in his speech, exhorted the people to help the Institution in all possible ways. Shri Durlabhji Khetani, President of the Unit, welcomed him, and others who spoke on the occasion, were Shri Satish Desai, Shri Chimanlal Shah, Shri Babubhai Vaidya and Shri Chhelshankar Vyas. A report of the activities of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari was given by Shri Jayant Pandya, Secretary. It may be worthwhile recording that His Excellency Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, sent his Best Wishes and a donation of Rs. 50/- for the purpose. Also Shri Dwarkadas Haridas Vakharia became a Patron of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari by paying a donation of Rs. 1,000/-, for which we take this opportunity to offer to him our heartful thanks.

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari has been allowed the use of the Recreation Park near the Shradhanand Mahilashram by the Bombay Municipality. It is desired that other Balkan-ji-Bari Centres also may procure the use of Recreation Grounds and Parks for the use of their Children from the different Municipalities.

All Balkan-ji-Bari Centres are requested kindly to send their report regularly for publication in order to inspire other Centres to work in a similar way. Boys and girls are invited to join the Association in large numbers. Full particulars may be obtained by sending the full name, address and age and enclosing a nine pies stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE HYDERABAD (SIND) BALKAN-JI-BARI.

Shri Dwarkadas Haridas Vakharia has enrolled himself as a Patron of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Art Goes To New Delhi—Pre-occupation With Long-Range Projects—Immediate Issues Neglected—Field Day For Fastidious Revivalists—No Place To "Artists Of India"-Art-an Obligation Of The State—Research In And Scope Of Education—"Design" And Industrial Development.

Stronger safeguards against the export of Indian antiquities were urgently needed, and they have been provided in the Antiquities (Export Control) Bill passed by the Central Legislative Assembly. Recovery of India's lost but lawful possessions is one of the immediate objectives of the popular Central Government, and the negotiations for the same have been rightly started with Britain to begin with. The prevention of exports and recovery of losses should be counted as the necessary stages in the scheme of a Central Museum.

Wanted Sound Policy

The Government has accepted, in principle, the proposal for the establishment of a National Museum of Art, Archaeology and Anthropology whose capital cost is estimated at one crore of Rupees. A scheme for the organisation of a machinery for the development of art should logically follow the place of a Central Museum, and the Government has, under examination, the proposal adopted by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held in Bombay in January last for the establishment of a National Cultural Trust. As envisaged by the Board the Trust should function through the machinery of Academies.

Obviously the Government is preoccupied with projects which though laudable are essentially long-range in scope, and has, inspite of its best intentions, neglected issues of immediate importance. Foremost among them are the formulations of definite standards of various arts and the adoption of a sound policy for the day-to-day administration of art. The omission of such preliminary steps, although it seems to be accidental and not deliberate, has left art at the mercy of the 'officialdom' and has provided an opportunity to some of the self-styled leaders and "apostles" of culture to assume undue importance and to continue to twidle with art.

This Is The Result

It will be worthwhile to record the sad experience in connection with a few recent incidents. Artists were selected at random for contribution to the Indian section of the exhibition held in Paris on the occasion of the U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference. No method of a country-wide approach to them was resorted to. Of course the Tagore family and the adherents of the Shantiniketan and Bengal schools were not missed. Exhibits were selected without any standard and collected without any system. The catalogue issued in London reveals the ingenious way in which "favourites" were advertised or re-advertised and Bombay was allotted less than a page in it. Similary invidious discrimination was made among the participants in the matter of publicity.

The Government of India is known to have lent co-operation to the Royal Academy in the latter's project of a comprehensive exhibition of Indian art. A committee is said to have been working in India, but the names of its members have not been published so far. Nobody again knows by whom and on what basis the personnel of this committee was selected. Since contemporary art will be assigned a gallery to itself, the Government ought to have found out whether the committee enjoys the confidence of the artists of all provinces and whether it is competent to collect the right and representative material.

No Standards Of Art

It is to be regretted that the sudden acceleration of the tempo of exhibitions has not yet prompted the Government to adopt some policy. Exhibitions on an international scale are also organised within an incredibly short period. Artists are approached at random by both the official and unofficial agencies concerned with the organisation of exhibitions or sections of Indian art. Paintings, if executed by Indian hands, are accepted as "Indian" irrespective of their merits or schools. Scribblings by Poet Tagore and amateurish works by "favourites" are picked up as representative examples of contemporary Indian art. Will the Government now pause for a while and at least define the expression "contemporary Indian art"?

The National Cultural Trust and its academic machinery will be a novel experiment in this country. Their success will, however, be counted in the terms of the real development by them of the various Indian arts and the regular supply of the latter to the people. The Academics will strike the death-knell of Indian arts if they will be organised on the lines of the U.N.E.S.C.O., International and Inter-Asian exhibitions and will put a seal of approval on the dance—travesties like the much trumpeted "Discovery of India" ballet. The proposal for the establishment of a National Trust is before the Government, and now comes the report that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has invited some experts to meet him in connection with the same.

Here Are The Experts!

Although the names of experts are not mentioned in the report, it is not difficult to anticipate them. The departmental officials are not infrequently guided by their own preferences and prejudices, and are again not in the habit of going beyond known circles in search of experts. A few critic-propagandists, who come out with their "seasonal" publications in honour of their favourites, are not likely to fail to draw the attention of the Government and some of the self-styled leaders in influential groups and cliques of provincialists know, the ways and means of making themselves easily approachable at the right moment.

In this connection it will be interesting to recall a recent episode. Attempts were made for some time past by the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society to arrogate to itself the all-India authority of a central body, but they were foiled by its own invitees to a conference convened by itself at New Delhi in March. If the Government wants sound advice and proper guidance, it should, in the first instance, keep itself aloof from self-seekers, soi-disant leaders, propagandists and black-marketeers in the art and cultural movement.

"Artists" Of India

But the trend of events gives ground for apprehension that the Government will lend itself to be easily misled and exploited. Politicians, in the majority of cases, did not care to study and appreciate Indian arts during their period of "active service", and now some of them, when placed on the ministerial posts, seem to be unable to discriminate between artists and to exercise judgment in dealing with different arts. The artists selected by them or recommended to them by dilettante in their own rank, generally belong to the educated amateur or semi-professional class. Shantiniketan is among the institutions which will probably emerge as standards of dance and music. Young amateur dancers wearing Western credentials round their necks, are being looked upon as experts. The A. R. I. B. A. is still counted as the highest authority on architecture: and the choice, in case of paintings, habitually falls on the revivalistic school of Bengal.

Encouragement to traditional craftsmen and cottage workers is the avowed objective of the Congress Party, but, hereditary masters and a few life-time votaries who have held arts like music and dance in their traditional purity as a sacred trust have not been assigned even a corner in the movement on which blessings are showered by popular politician-ministers. Polished amateurs and the so-called modernists, who have emerged as their formidable rivals, are in a better position to take the advantage of the new situation. The Government should resist the glamour of the fashionable revivalistic movement. It should extend to the uneducated masters, the privilege of recognition as experts and authorities, if it is keen to restore Indian arts to their high level.

Art And State

The new constitution, which will come into force in a few days time in Italy is under discussion by the Italian Constituent Assembly. The principles accepted therein with respect to education are worthy of note. According to one of them art and science training will be declared free and private persons will be encouraged to found schools and similar institutions. Renascent Italy has, thus, acknowledged that training in art and science should be an obligation of the State.

If the Indian Constituent Assembly has so far not approached art as a specific subject, it should take a hint from Italy. Art is one of the crucial problems of this country and should, therefore, be admitted as a constitutional issue. The state should recognise the education of the artist and extension to him the privilege of social security as its own obligations. In free India the artist should emerge as an asset and not as a liability in any form.

Research In Education

In the laboratory, school of the University of Chicago there is a novel but unique classroom. It is equipped with bright ceiling lights, automatic cameras and microphones to make records and in-series pictures of educational proceedings. The equipment is installed in order to advance research in the methods of instructions—to test various theories, problems and techniques. It has turned the class-room into an educational laboratory.

Standing on the threshold of freedom India should appreciate the values of research in education with the aid of scientific appliances. The new schemes presented by educationists are more or less the products of experience and realistic outlook and not of scientific research. Since all-round development of the child is one of the principal aims of general education, some of the educationists ought to have realised from experience the necessity of working out a scheme with special emphasis on the development of the aesthetic sense of the child.

Art In Schools

The orthodox method of teaching drawing has failed to train students in schools in self-expression and aesthetic appreciation. Aesthetic insensibility in varying degrees is found to be a distinct disability on the part of the people who have passed through the slot of the current educational system. The antiquated method of teaching art in schools, therefore, needs to be replaced by the rational system of training, on a graded scale, in self expression and art-appreciation.

Bombay is in a position to introduce the new method in schools. The art education reorganisation committee appointed by the Government has been asked to make recommendations on this subject also. The committee, it is understood, will soon enter upon the stage of drafting its report, but it should not miss to base its recommendations on the latest methods of teaching art in schools and to suggest a scheme of recruiting artist-teachers to take the place of drawing teachers.

Needs Of Industry

The Government of Bombay has also appointed recently a committee on the Industrial and Technical Secondary Education in the Province. This committee is expected to consider, among other things, the desirability of carrying out surveys to determine the needs of industries in the way of technical personnel. Industrial development, if taken in its comprehensive sense, ought to include designing which has, hitherto, been a neglected aspect of industry in this country.

The personnel, which any industrial organisation, needs for its efficiency, cannot exclude the designer. If design will be outside the scope of the new committee, it should fall within the province of and should not be lost sight of by the art committee. Bombay should build up out of its existing resources a model design centre which should carry on research in design, train artists as industrial designers and, thereby, satisfy the needs of industry. It should be a central organisation with respect to similar smaller institutions in industrial areas.

Values Of Designs

The Indian Section of the Brish

(Continued On Page 6)

Dalai Lama — *By Kanwal Krishna.*

This portrait in oil colour was on show at the Exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art in London.

HIS MAJESTY HAS BUSIEST BOOKSHOP

(Continued from Page 24)

pensive features. As a result, British Government publications remain among the cheapest books you can buy anywhere.

Errant gleams of humour sometimes permeate the staid, official atmosphere of the Stationery Office. A packet of unemployment insurance cards was once sent by them to a firm in Birmingham, packed, following the usual practice, in waste paper. Strong complaints, which embodied the hint that the S. O. had been guilty of a piece of undignified levity, were received from the Birmingham office, since the unemployment cards had been wrapped in slum-mission hymn-sheets, with a chorus which began:

"Call them in, the poor, the wretched.

"Sin-stained wanderers from the fold...."

At one of the S. O. branch-offices, an old desk was recently found to contain a bundle of quill-pens. Since nothing is ever wasted, the pens were punctiliously issued to members of the staff, to their great astonishment.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Delhi was once a paradise,
And great were the joys that used to be here;
But 'they' have ravished this bride of peace,
And now remain only ruins and care.
—BAHADUR SHAH, the last of the Moghal emperors.

1857!

All the seven Delhis rocked under the constant pounding of artillery. The battery on the Ridge kept up a steady barrage.

The six old Delhis, scattered all over the countryside, were already dead, some like Indrapastha of the Kauravas completely buried, others like the City of the Tughlaqs bravely trying to raise their heads through piles of accumulating sands and earth. The seventh Delhi, Shahjehanabad, the jewel city of Shahjehan, was angry and confused and frightened—and mortally wounded, too! Centuries of placid court life, the deadening influence of a luxurious and effete culture of the ruling class, had left it in no condition to fight the aggressive and well-armed red-faced intruders from the west. Each shell that burst in the city left a gash in an already prostrate body. Like a 'pardanashin' woman, Delhi had closed her gates and, depending upon the invulnerability of her stout city wall, had prayed for deliverance.

The English battery was aiming all its shells at the western city wall, hoping to effect a breach. With steady concentration, each canon was fed with a shell and urged to spit it out exactly at the same spot. The wall must be breached! That wall had come to symbolize the defences of India against the aggressive, imperialistic West.

It was the decisive moment of the Great Revolt of 1857. It was not well-organised and there was bad synchronisation of uprisings which flared up sporadically. There was a great deal of anarchic, unnecessary violence and the lack of a unified rebel command only reflected the general confusion in the country. But the revolt had its origin in a genuine urge for freedom—freedom from the corruption, rapacity and arrogance of the officials of the East India Company who, by fair means and foul, had acquired a virtual sovereignty over the country. There were sepoy uprisings all over the United Provinces, Delhi, and partly in Central India and Bihar. The civilian population rose, too, and it developed into a disorderly but general and popular rebellion. Party impelled by racial and national bitterness, partly by religious hostility against the foreign 'infidels the common people supported the rebels.

Acts of individual heroism shone out of the general confusion and violence and blood-shed. The 20-year old Rani of Jhansi, like Joan of Arc, earned the admiration even of her opponents by her gallant and truly heroic death.

But there was no heroic Lakshmibai to defend the capital. A feeble old man who, though a descendant of Timur and Babar, was a poet and no warrior, sat on the throne of Delhi—a pathetic figure in the magnificent Red Fort. He had shown great courage in lending his name to the cause of the rebellion. His was the flag round which the patriotic rebels had rallied. But he was no military leader. And his degenerate court and a weak-willed urbanised, over-civilized population could give little support to the armed defenders of the city who continued to wage an increasing one-sided and hopeless struggle against the unceasing battery on the ridge. The earth trembled with each shell-burst, the houses that were hit fell like a pack of cards, and the wall—the wall that was once considered impregnable—rocked and shook like an unsteady drunkard every time a shell found its target.

By the afternoon, constant shelling was rewarded by a breach in the western wall. The English General John Nicholson shouted an order and led the attack. To the wall! To the wall! A sizzling bullet from a rebel rifile found its mark just as the General was about to jump over the breach. But there was a soldier at hand to give him succour. The General gave the orders for the attack to be continued as his men went firing across the breach and, in his dying moments, gave a certificate to the faithful retainer.

The wall was breached! Delhi was taken! India was conquered! Vengeance was the conqueror's! A reign of terror was inaugurated to teach the "natives" never to revolt again. "Vast numbers were shot down in cold blood, large numbers were shot to pieces from the mouth of cannon; thousands were hanged from the wayside trees." And the Union Jack went up the turrets of the Red Fort to proclaim the new sovereign power.

The shell that breached the wall was ordered by an English voice but fired by Indian hands. The "faithful" soldier who saved the English General was an Indian.

The descendants of the faithful soldier are now rich and powerful men and live on the vast lands granted to them by the grateful conquerors.

And a tablet marks the spot where the wall was breached.

Will this wall of Indian unity and freedom and sovereignty ever remain breached? Or will it at last be repaired and restored and made impregnable once again?

*

The Truth About 1857 --At Last!

It is significant, and symbolic of the impending advent of Indian freedom that, for the first time in ninety years, we have been free to publicity commemorate the Great Revolt which began in May 1857, a hundred years after the Battle of Plassey.

It is significant that at last Veer Savarkar's monumental but hitherto banned book, "Indian War of Independence," the only exhaustive Indian version of the Great Revolt, has been legally published and made available to the public (Phoenix Publication Bombay Price Rupees fifteen). The lies and falsehoods and deceptive imperialist phrases in which British historians have kept the memories of 1857 shrouded for well nigh a century need no longer distort our historical vision.

Those who will find Veer Savarkar's treatise too big or its contents too subjective and emotional for a history book, should turn to the admirable little book, "1857—The Great Rebellion" by Asoka Mehta, the well-known Congress Socialist leader (Hind Kitabs, Re. 1/8).

*

A National Uprising

Asoka Mehta is a Socialist. I don't know whether he calls himself a Marxist and (I don't know whether or not he will take it as a compliment if I said that he reveals a Marxist approach to history). And as a Socialist historian he is concerned not merely with chronicling a sequence of events but with probing the economic, social and political causes. Moreover, as a Socialist, he knows that great upheavals are not brought about by isolated individuals, however great they might be, but by PEOPLE, impelled by social and economic causes, the imperatives of history.

His narrative is, therefore, necessarily different not only from the imperialist chronicles that seek to dismiss the Great Revolt as a Sepoy Mutiny, but also from the account of non-Socialist historians who seem to think that history is made by emperors and conquerors and not by PEOPLE.

Quoting from the works of British historians themselves, Asoka Mehta completely smashes their theory of a Sepoy Mutiny and restores the stirring, though no doubt violent and sometimes unnecessarily brutal, happenings of 1857 in their correct historical perspective, as the first manifestation of a revolutionary national consciousness, awakened by the oppressions of the foreign rulers.

There are several outstanding facts that emerge from his narrative, facts which need to be stressed and shouted from housetops because (thanks to the educations given us by our imperialist rulers) even many of the Indian nationalists are ignorant about them.

The first of these facts is that it was a POPULAR, NATIONAL, COUNTRY-WIDE revolt, caused by the totality of injustices and oppressions inflicted by the foreign power, and NOT a sporadic Sepoy Mutiny caused by greased cartridges (as I was taught in my school!).

*

When Hindu And Muslim United...

Ninety years after, at a time when a blood feud is going on between the fanatical elements among the Hindus and Muslims, it is edifying to recall that in 1857, in that dim distant period when hardly any political consciousness existed, the Hindus and Muslims had made common cause and shed blood together to liberate their country. Here is, for instance, the stirring opening of a proclamation issued by the King of Delhi:

> **"It is well known to all that in this age the people of Hindustan, both Hindus and Muslims, are being ruined under the traynny and oppression of the infidel and treacherous English".**

Even British historians have admitted that in many provinces "the great bulk of the people rose against British rule"...."the troops mutinied and the people threw off the allegiance". The fact that as many as two hundred thousand Indians embraced death to seek the freedom of their motherland in 1857 is enough to establish the popular basis of the rising.

*

"Chalo Dilli"

The Emperor, however, was the focus of the rebellion. And every regiment mutinied with the cry Chalo Dilli, Chalo Dilli! (That, indeed, was the origin of the battlecry of the Indian National Army).

The united endeavour for freedom on the part of Hindus and Muslims naturally was anathema to the British who did their best to stem the rebellion by a Divide and Rule policy. Sir Henry Lawrence wrote to Lord Canning: "I shall watch for the differences of feelings between the two communities". Aitchison later admitted in his life of Lord Lawrince: "In this instance we could not play off the Muhammadans against the Hindus".

Asoka Mehta quotes several examples of the mutually conciliatory attitude of Hindus and Muslims in those days. In the course of a proclamation, Khan Bahadur Khan, the Nawab of Bareli, announced: "The Musalman chieftains have all agreed that, should the Hindus join them in extirpating the Englishmen in India, they will cease to slaughter cows". The emperor of Delhi went further and straightway banned the killing of cows, as a gesture of goodwill for his Hindu subjects. Moreover he offered to abdicate in favour of "a confederacy of (Hindu) princes", if the British were driven out. This offer was made in a letter in his own hand to the Rajas of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Alwar.

The Hindus, on their part, evinced a likewise conciliatory attitude toward the Muslims. In his very first proclamation at Cawnpore, NANA-SAHIB declared his allegiance to the Muslim Emperor and the flag he unfurled was the crescent flag of the Moghals which flew side by side with Nanasahib's ancestral Bhagwa-Jhanda". His confidential adviser who played the most important part in organising the Revolt along with Nanasahib was a Muslim, Azimulla Khan.

How far, very far, we seem from those days! But it is good to recall that a fighting unity in the cause of freedom did then exist between the two principal communities, and at least once the Englishman was forced to admit in black and white: "In THIS INSTANCE we could not play off the Mohammadans against the Hindus".

Luckily for imperialism, and unluckily for us, there were OTHER INSTANCES when they COULD—and did!

*

No Lamps Were Lighted.....

I think the Congress and the national opportunity to make a new psychological approach to the problem of unity by falling to observe May 10—the day on which the Great Revolt began in Meerut—as a Day of nation-wide commemoration. After all the memories of 1857 are among the blood ties that unite Hindus and Muslims.

However, there were small-scale, sporadic attempts made by individuals and small parties to observe this day—by the Forward Bloc, the Khaksars, even the Hindu Mahasabhai! Allami Mashriqi asked his followers to march for half an hour on the evening of May 10, symbolic of the 1857 revolutionaries' march to Delhi. Then there is the ultra-idealistic, almost quixotic scheme of Raja Mahendra Pratap, the veteran revolutionary also symbolically launched the same day—a scheme for the establishment of a new state called "ARYAN" which will extend "from Assam to Iran, from Himalaya to Ceylon.. which wil be one self-governing district of the province of Asia in a federated world state (and which in its turn) will grant local liberty to all states and provinces within its boundaries.' On May 10 he planned to leave Brindaban with his supporters on horses and bullock carts for a tour of villages round Delhi collecting volunters from the martial classes.

The mass of the people, however, were not given an opportunity to observe this historic ninetieth anniversary. In the silence of their hearts they could only remember

> "..the real, though unsung, heroes of the rebellion.. the two hundred thousand gallant sons of India who preferred death to slavery. No monuments stand to enshrine their memory, no lamps are lighted, no wreaths offered no bells ever toll for these unknown warriors. The rulers have sought to erase their memory but they live in the hearts of every true Indian.
> *"They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old*
> *"Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn*
> *"At the going down of the sun and in the morning we shall remember them".*

The last King and Queen of Delhi who saw their children killed before their eyes and spent their last days in exile. After ninety years the country is free to honour the memory of the monarch who led his people in their first desperate bid for Freedom.

Humorous Skit

GYMNASTICS

By M. S. Kini

Do you want a powerful physique? Muscles like concrete forty-five inches round the chest, something like 15 Stones in weight and a full bloom of health on your cheeks! Then do as I did. Go in for a chart of exercise and begin at once. Rise at five in the morning. Rise at four. No, don't wince. Remeber, you want that body. Just how long it will take to attain the desired results depends on your perseverance. For me it took about four days. This is how I managed it

First Day:

Got up at five in the morning sharp and promptly posted myself near an open window. I also closed and latched the door of the entrance to the room to ensure the strictest privacy. I was suitably clad and I had my chart with me.

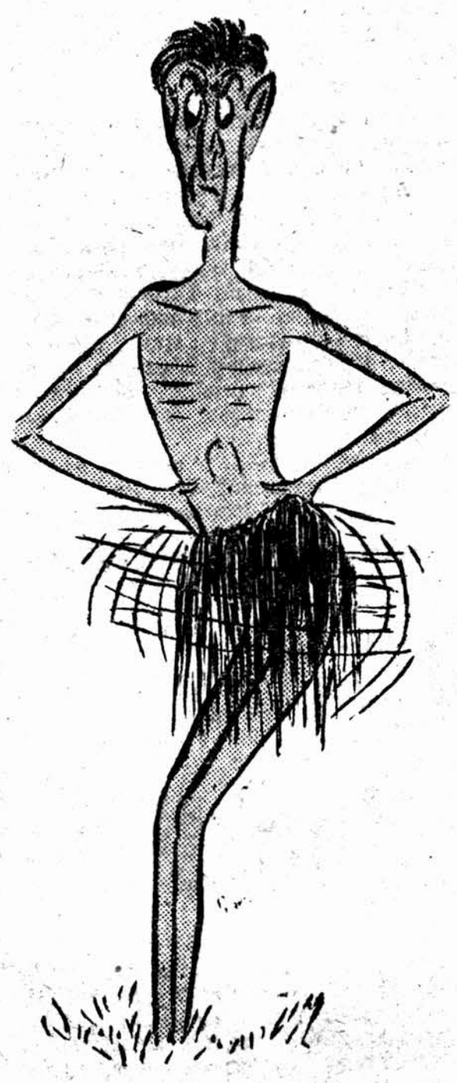
Exercise No. I read: 'Stand to attention as shown in Fig. Take a deep breath. Hold for a while. Exhale. Repeat ten times. Relax.'

I smartly stood to attention as shown in Fig. Then I lifted my chest and compressed my belly—I had one or two ideas of my own as to how the thing was to be done,—and took a very deep breath. You could hear it resounding through the whole building. I allowed it sufficient time to reach the farthest corners of my lungs and then let it all out, gently. The oxygen that I had treated myself to braced me up like anything. I respected it ten times, but I did not relax. I was keen to proceed to the next.

Excercise No. 2 was for the muscles of the arms. It read: "Stand with arms at sides. Push head well back and raise arms to Position A in Fig. Swing them to position B. take to position C. bring to position D. Lower head and let arms fall to sides. Repeat ten times Relax."

I took a good look at the chart to get Positions A B C and D clear into my head and took the required stance. Then I pushed my head back till I could see three-fourths of the ceiling and raised my arms to Position A. Then with a swinging movement not lacking in grace I opened them out. To make its reference easy, I had propped the chart on a chest of drawers in a corner. One of my arms swept it off and it flew to the other end of the room. I restored it to its place and altering my position so no impediments would come in my way I began all over again. This time everything went all right. I did it fifteen times. At its close I patted and fondled my biceps, triceps and forceps, all muscles of the arms to see how far they had developed. I was highly pleased with the results.

Exercise No. 3 was a jolly thing. It brought my hips into play. It read: hips upwards downwards? Rotate hips upwards: "Stand with hands on hips. Bend



....then rotate the hips in a semi circle along the dotted line.....

along dotted lines in a semi-circle, keeping hips firm. Repeat five times right to left and five times left to right. Relax."

I went right ahead. The rotating-along-dotted-lines part of it I did pretty vigorously. I liked it very much. Instead of five times right to left and five times left to right, I did it ten times right to left and ten times left to right. I could not stop myself. I wanted those mucles of mine to develop in pretty quick time.

The next exercise was for the muscles of the thighs, calves, ankles heels, in-steps and toes. At the same time it gave poise combined with suppleness. It was to be done like this I was to stand with feet one foot apart and look straight. Then still looking straight I had to give a little leap in the air. In my descent, I had to work myself into sitting posture. Simultaneously I had to make some very clever passes with my hands. Sound thing. I did it in fine form. My foot work, I think was superb. It was brisk work, too, and I was highly gratified to note that my circulation and respiration and perspiration were in a nice state of exhileration

Exercise No. 5 went in for the chest and I went in for it with eagerness, because that was the thing I wanted most. A chest. A deep chest. An impressive chest. A chest that swept aside everything that came in its path A chest that girls would admire and admire and admire.

In this one, I was required to lie on my stomach on the floor, throwing the weight of the body on my palms and toes. Then I had to push myself up, inhaling When I could push myself up no longer. I had to push myself down, exhaling. And both up and down I had to take care that the body sagged at no point. I was to do this ten times the first week, twenty times the second week, thirty times the third week and so on till I could do a hundred of them at a stretch.

I plunged into it. I wanted to do the hundred of them right off. Actually I did it once. The second time I tried. my body refused to be pushed up. So I knocked off for the day.

But I meant to do all the exercises the above five as well as the remaining seven, the next day as many times as required and a few times more.

Then I lifted my chest and compressed my belly. I had one or two ideas of my own.....

Second Day: On second thoughts, I decided to take complete rest. I thought I deserved that after my previous days efforts.

Third Day: My alarm time-peace did not wake me up. I had forgotten to wind it.

Fourth Day: I frankly gave it up.

But you carry on and don't stop till you attain those proportions I mentioned.

Playing With Fire

BY A. G. M. FISHLEY

"We know that it is possible and practicable to keep the underground mine burning continuously. But we want to know if mines can be burned in an orderly, efficient manner."

This brief statement from the American Bureau of Mines, based upon the recent experiments in the underground burning of coal, has caused considerable interest in mining circles.

The American Bureau of Mines should know only too well how "possible and practicable" it is to keep an underground coal mine burning continuously.

Fresh in their minds must be the case of Hocking Valley. In 1884 some miners in this Ohio town came out on strike. There followed on of the bitterest labour struggles in American history. In the heat of the hour. a bunch of strikers seized some loaded coal trucks, poured oil on them, fired them and ran the blazing trucks into five different shafts. Within twenty four hours the workings near the town were ablaze and before seven days had elapsed. the underground fire was hopelessly out of control

It was not until 1938, 52 years later that a determined effort was made to extinguish this subterranean inferno. Minor efforts had failed dismally. Yearly it expanded into fresh territory, sweeping through previously mined tunnels and corridors and burning into the solid steams where compressed gases had caused fissures. Valuable forests were destroyed, highways were undermined and large crevices opened in pasture fields. In one of the richest deposits in the world some £ 12,000,000 worth of coal was destroyed.

In this town where the residents lived in conditions similar to those on the slopes of Vesuvius. the miners continued to work in close-by fields Sooner or later, however, the inevitable would happen: the walls of the tunnels would become hot and a hurried evacuation would follow. So accustomed did the miners become to these retreats that with the march of time their experience grew and last minute withdrawals were reduced to a fine art.

Even the Hocking Valley fire was eclipsed for endurance by another coal mine fire which started in Kentucky. This fire lasted for 100 years and was finally quenched by diverting a near-by river into te shaft.

A peat bog fire in Los Angeles lasted for two years, burning from fifteen to thirty feet beneath the surface. In this time it spread to six times its original dimensions.

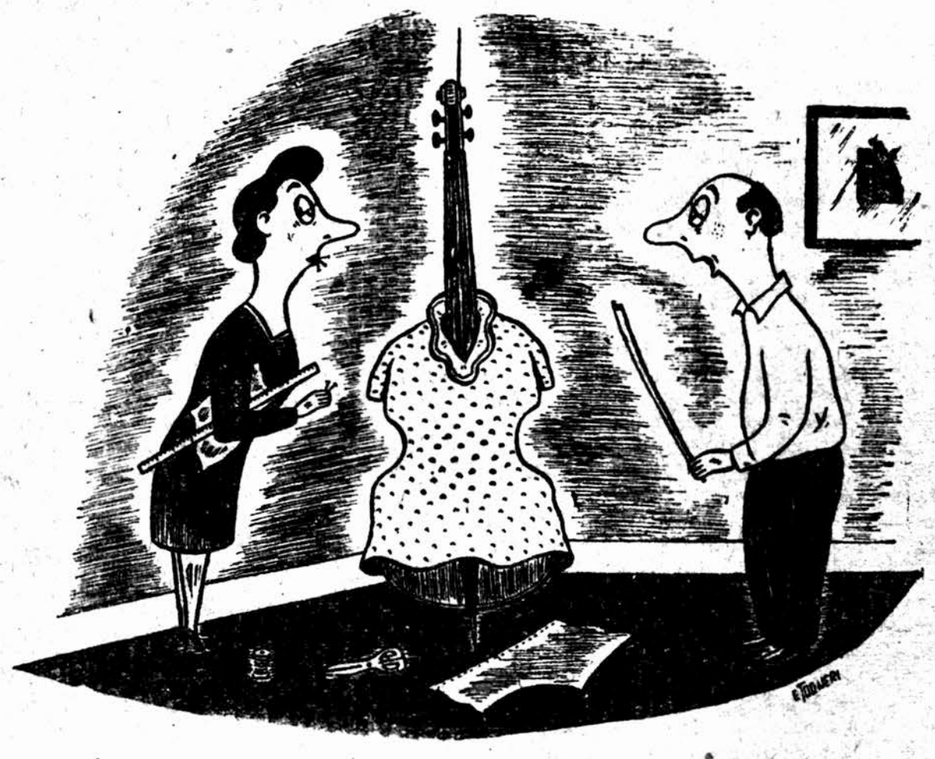
A subterranean fire has limitless possibilities—dangerous and beneficial. It must indeed be gratifying, to the residents of a certain town in Alabama, to know that preparations have been made to flood the burned area. A near-by river would appear to be an essential to the burning of mines in an orderly and efficient manner

Science Survey

(From Our London Correspondent.)

The time is not far distant when it will be possible for man to switch off rain and snow. Recent experiments conducted in U. S. by Noble Prize winner Dr. Langismuir showed that it was possible to "milk' clouds my sprinkling certain explosives on them from aeroplanes. The Russians have known the trick of "milking" the clouds for a long time, but they have not been able to do the "milking" on a large scale. Dr. Langsmuir can produce "snowfalls". But he has yet to find a means of controlling weather and directing deluges.

Meanwhile U. S. Army authorities are busy with experiments of controlling the weather by means of Radar.



"May I have it for a little while now? I'd like to practice."

If these experiments show that snowstorms can be "shot down". Radar stations will be set up in Polar regions. The U. S. army is interested in exploring the possibilities of man-made snowstorms as a military weapon, which may prove as effective as atom bombs. It is pointed out that the recent snowstorms in Britain knocked at Britain's transportation on a scale which the Luftwaffe never achieved. The military authorities are therefore, trying with the possibility of producing violent rain or snowstorms behind enemy lines in future war

Gas Turbin.

The gas turbine engine is coming of age and may become a serious rival to the Diesel engine in the near future. New heat-resisting alloys have been found and gas turbine may emerge from the laboratory and take its place in industry. Engineers are busy finding a suitable metal for turbine blades which will be able to withstand a constant heat of about 1,700 degrees. Of course, Diesel engineers cannot be expected to take the competition lying down. They are already busy planning improvements.

Fire Alarm.

Aluminium shovels for miners, weighing 30 to 40 per cent less than one of steel and calculated to increase labour productivity by 15 to 20 per cent, have been found effective in recent testing of light metal alloys to be applied in the Soviet mining industry. Aluminium cranes, with a power-saving of 60 per cent have proved practicable. Pit props of light alloys are now being tested.

A "supersensitive" fire alarm, that besides its normal function also detects smoke or gas, has been developed by the U. S. Navy. Using the Geiger counter-principle, the alarm sounds when an electrically charged tungsten wire is activeted by ultra-violet rays. Smoke and gas are detected by their passing through a light beam—thus altering its pattern which shines on the tungsten wire.

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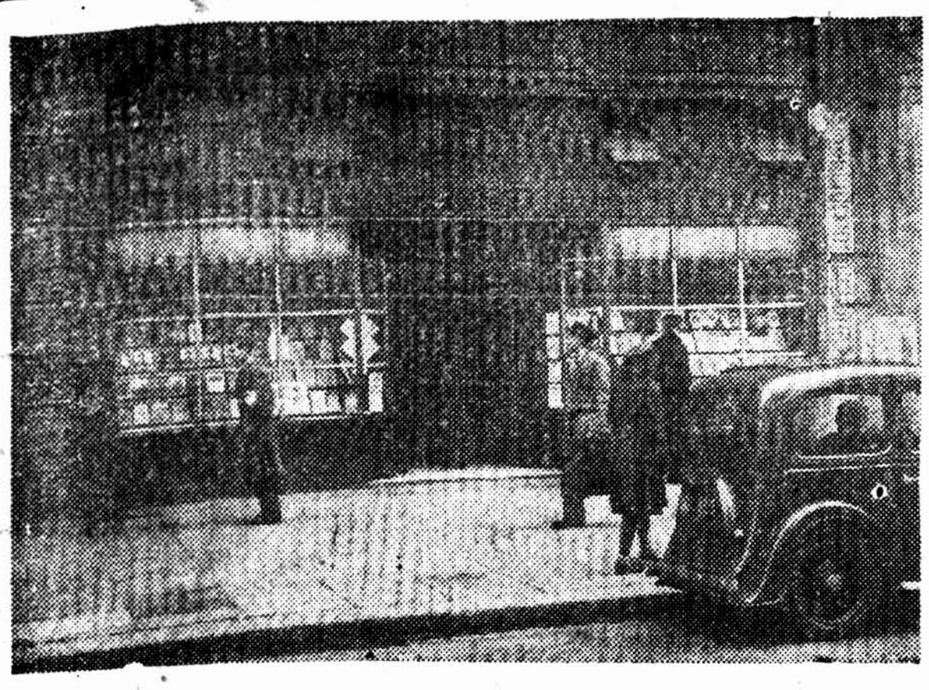

"OUR KINGSWAY BRANCH WILL HAVE IT."

This is what H.M. Stationery Office Enquiry Department will tell you if you ring them up and ask if any literature has been published on almost any subject. They will quote you a number, state the price, and also suggest any other pamphlets or books which may be helpful. Appropriately situated in busy Kingsway, near Fleet Street's newspaper offices and the Strand's Law Courts, the King's Bookshop is the largest of the four main branches throughout the country.

His Majesty Has Busiest Bookshop

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPERS AND BLUE BOOKS ARE FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD. THEY ARE PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, WHICH ALSO DISPENSES WITHOUT PROFIT OR LOSS THE ELOQUENCE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, PUBLICATIONS ON MUSHROOM-GROWING AND LUBRICATING OILS, COOKERY BOOKS AND SCIENTIFIC MONOGRAPHS, AND HAS MADE PUBLISHING RECORDS WITH WORLDWIDE SALES OF BOOKS ON BRITAIN'S WARTIME ACHIEVEMENTS.

By Frank Lambe

If you go into the busiest bookshop in the world and ask for a dictionary or the Works of Shakespeare, you will be unlucky. If you enter the retail department of His Majesty's Stationery Office in Kingsway, London seeking a packet of luggage labels or some notepaper and envelopes, you will be met with a smiling denial. Yet the two places are one and the same, and the paradox seems even stranger when it is realised that out of the £470,000 which was paid over the counter of the world's biggest stationers during 1945-46, not a penny was for a bottle of ink or a lead pencil.

Although it was established as long ago as 1786, the "S.O." did not sell publications directly to the public before 1913. Until that year the work was undertaken by wholesale agents who paid for the privilege of handling Government literature. Now between 5,000 and 6,000 separate documents are published each year and sold at retail bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Cardiff.

In the well-filled window of the Kingsway branch there seems to be something on everything. For a modest shilling you can purchase a copy of "The Analysis of Commercial Lubricating Oils by Physical Methods." Books on "How to build a Cowshed", and "Mushroom growing for amateurs" are also obtainable. But it is as the publishers of British Official Documents, notably the vast number of books about the war which are so widely read overseas that the Stationery Office is perhaps best known to the British public.

World Publishing Records

The success of these books is easily a record in world publishing; editions of one to two millions were common when the books were in greatest demand, and of the English version of "The Battle of Britain" 4,500,000 copies were printed and sold, apart from enormous numbers of reprints in every important language.

Oversea sales of Stationery Office publications are currently valued at just over £30,000 per annum. European and Middle East countries, India, Africa Australia and New Zealand, as well as Canada and the United States, all figure on the mailing-list at Cornwall House, the Stationery Office's vast despatch department near Waterloo Bridge.

Up to the year 1780 stationery in its strict sense—actual pens, ink, and paper—required by Government departments, was obtained by haphazard means, and often the purchase and manufacture of it was subject to every manner of corruption. Henry VIII bought parchment and quill pens for his clerks and scriveners out of his own royal pocket. Then, in the early 18th century, the Crown issued patents to private individuals to be suppliers of office equipment to the various government departments, the position of Clerk of the Estreats (or official overseer of this business) being one of high pay and little work; social diarist Horace Walpole enjoyed the sinecure with a salary of £4,000 a year. Edmund Burke reformed the whole system in 1780, and in 1824 the Office received its present title.

"Hansard" In A Hurry

The main business of the Stationery Office to-day depends almost wholly on the regular flow of documents which record the basic activities of government; all Bills which come before Parliament and every Act which is passed at Westminster are printed by its presses and sold in its shops. The name "Hansard" is known the world over; this title—the name of the original printer—is given to the printed editions of the verbatim reports sent by a special staff of reporters at both Houses of Parliament direct to the Stationery Office presses in Drury Lane; here no fewer than 35,000 copies of every word uttered in Parliament the previous day are run off during the night, so that every Member of Parliament has a copy on his breakfast table.

Several weekly and monthly journals—mouthpieces of the Board of Trade and the Ministries of Labour and Agriculture—also come from the Drury Lane presses, but the only excursion into the daily newspaper business was in 1926, when, under the direction of Winston Churchill, the Stationery Office published the British Gazette during the General Strike. Twice weekly there is the "London Gazette", ancient medium of official announcements and legal advertisements.

Books on post-war education, reports of Government enquiries into social problems, documents for the administration of controls on food and clothing, artistically-illustrated volumes describing the beauties of Britain's town and country, the complete plan evolved by Professor Abercrombie for the reconstruction of bombed London, medical and scientific monographs, pamphlets on cookery, may all be had for the asking (plus the payment of a few pence or a shilling or two) at the H.M.S.O. shops.

No Profit, No Loss

The pricing policy is strictly regulated and commendably simple: it seeks neither to make a profit nor incur a loss on any part of the edition of any government publication sold to the public. Budgeting in the aggregate has made it possible to price most official publications on a scale rate of so many pages for one penny, with additional charges for illustrations and other unusually ex-

(Continued on Page 21)

(Right)

Always helpful, and often with a much clearer idea of what the customer wants than he has himself, an official (who is, of course, a Civil Servant) suggests an alternative publication to a buyer. "Have you anything on....?" asks the customer. The answer is invariably "yes"—in thousands of copies, in popular or technical form, often in several different languages and always reasonably priced. Government publications are among the cheapest books.

Volume 435 No. 79 — Monday 31st Mar., 1947

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OFFICIAL REPORT

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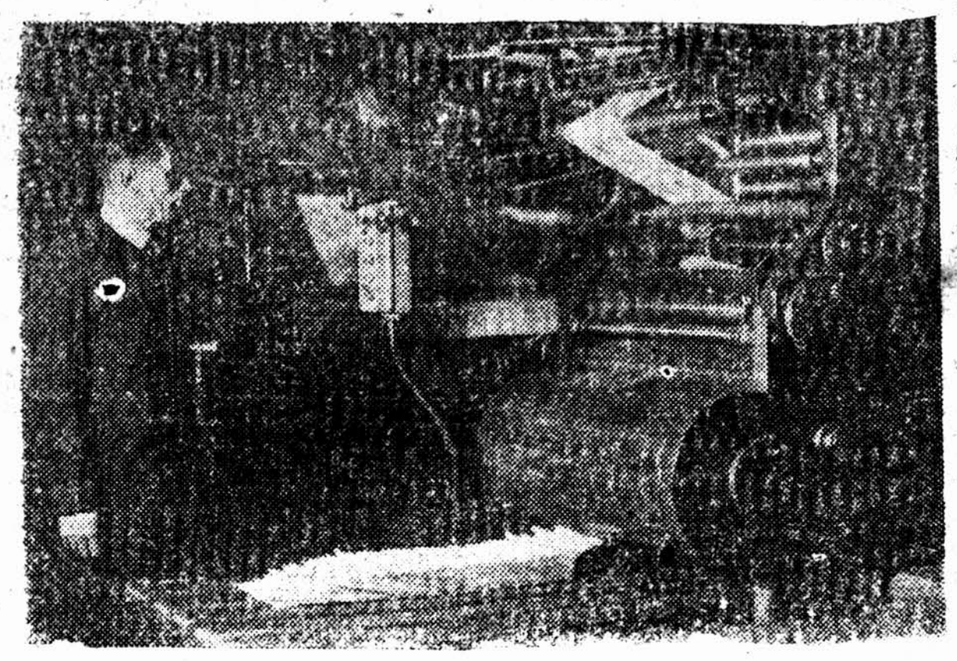
HANSARD. That single word is known all over the world. "Hansard" (the name comes from the original printer) records verbatim every speech and question up to eleven o'clock each night, and is on sale the following morning.

Linotype operators at His Majesty's Stationery Office printing works in Druary Lane earn good money for skilled work. Senior operators can earn £14 a week, and the night-shift workers even higher rates

The man on the left—one of the 2,000 people who, on an average, visit His Majesty's Stationery Office in Kingsway, London, every day—wants a copy of "The Education of Backward Children", price one shilling; the schoolgirl with beribboned college hat and pigtails is hoping to obtain a sixpenny pamphlet on "The National Museums and Galleries of London" (attractively illustrated).



A few of the 35,000 copies of "Hansard" which the rotary letterpress machines run off each night are here seen emerging, "wet from the press." Now they must be fastened together. Every member of Parliament will have a copy on his breakfast table. It is all part of the H.M.S.O. service.

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